

ISAS 2013

Annual Report



ILLINOIS STATE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE



Illinois Department of Transportation



ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Message from the Director

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS) was formally established on August 14, 2013 by Illinois Public Act 098-0346 as a state scientific survey under the Prairie Research Institute (PRI) that functions as the “home of the state surveys” at the University of Illinois. The central mission of ISAS is to perform archaeological research in the public interest, while continuing to create real-world educational experiences for UI students. This recognition correlates well with PRI whose mission is “to provide objective, integrated scientific research and service . . . that allow citizens and decision-makers to make choices that ensure sustainable economic development, enduring environmental quality, and cultural resource preservation for the people, businesses, and governments of Illinois.”

As part of PA 098-0346 the position of State Archaeologist was established within ISAS. Dr. Thomas E. Emerson, Director, ISAS, was appointed to fill the new position. The State Archaeologist serves as the authoritative spokesperson on matters of archaeological fact and policy for ISAS, PRI, and the State of Illinois and represents Illinois as a member of the National Association of State Archaeologists. Additionally, it is the responsibility of this position to provide current information on the results of archaeological-related research and scientific inquiries to the public at large, communities, scientists, industry, and government agencies.

While ISAS’ broadened mission now encompasses many new areas of preservation, education, and research, transportation archaeology remains at the heart of the Survey. A major theme in ISAS’ long history of service to the people of Illinois has been its cooperative efforts with the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) to preserve the state’s important archaeological and historic resources, while enhancing the state’s transportation network infrastructure. Archaeology and transportation are part of a strongly interwoven tradition in Illinois. The state professional organization, the Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS), came into existence under the guidance of Dr. John McGregor in 1956 in response to the first federal environmental laws that called for the protection of archaeological resources. One of the goals of the new organization was to work with IDOT to protect resources impacted by highway development. From 1957-1979, the IAS and IDOT operated a transportation archaeology program under the direction of Professor Charles Bareis at the University of Illinois. In 1980, transportation archaeology was transferred from the IAS to the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois and under Prof. Bareis, became the Resource Investigation Program and Resource Management Program (RIPARM). RIP, as it was locally known, continued until 1994 when it was reorganized into the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP). As ITARP, its activities were greatly expanded in range and scope over the next sixteen years to become recognized as one of the premier transportation archaeology programs in the United States. ISAS continues to carry on those many traditions of public service. ISAS’ and IDOT’s historic preservation activities demonstrate the value of such governmental partnerships and their widespread and positive impact on archaeological resources throughout Illinois.

ISAS continues to expand on earlier programs to disseminate information to professional audiences and the public at large through publications, posters, multimedia educational materials and video presentations. Our annual report is a key aspect of that process and is designed to provide an overview of the Survey’s yearly activities for IDOT and university administrators, the archaeological community, and the general public. The content of this report reflects the views of the contributors who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein and do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of IDOT.



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Thomas Emerson".



© 2014 by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois
Illinois State Archaeological Survey
All rights reserved

Printed in the United States of America

2013 Annual Report

Editor: Wendy Smith French

Cover Design: Linda Alexander

Formatting and Layout: Corinne Carlson

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Brad H. Koldehoff, Chief Archaeologist at the Illinois Department of Transportation, and the Illinois Department of Transportation for their support of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey investigations. ISAS Director, Dr. Thomas Emerson, provided guidance in the preparation of the 2013 annual report, the production of which is the responsibility of the Statewide Survey Division under the direction of Dale McElrath, Associate Director.

Sincere appreciation to all the ISAS photographers and contributors—named and unnamed. The annual report is a collaborative effort that would not be possible without your creative input.

Contributors

Thomas Emerson, Andrew Fortier, Steve Kuehn, Laura Kozuch, David Nolan, Richard Fishel, Robert Hickson, Paula Porubcan, Phil Millhouse, Ed Jakaitis, Amanda Douglas, Amber Kalush, Pete Geraci, Jenny Benish, Brad Koldehoff, Joe Galloy, Claire Dappert, Pat Durst, Alleen Betzenhauser, Brent Lansdell, Tamira Brennan, Duane Esarey, Mike Farkas, Mike Lewis, Corinne Carlson, Mark Branstner, Kristin Hedman, Mary Simon, Brian Adams, Eve Hargrave, Bob Mazrim, Madeleine Evans, Ken Farnsworth, Rose Smith, and Wendy French

Photo Credits

Linda Alexander, Mera Hertel, Marcia Martinho, Matt Cross, Mike Farkas, Tim Boyd, Ben Brown, Trudi Butler, Richard Fishel, Lauren Fitts, Jennifer Goldman, Robert Hickson, David Nolan, Susan Nolan, Jim Pisell, Alexis Volner, Jada Zook, Ed Jakaitis, Amber Kalush, Pete Geraci, Steve Jankiewicz, Jenny Benish, Phil Millhouse, Bob Mazrim, Dan Smith, Spencer Skadden, Mike Barnes, Susan Kooiman, Pat Durst, Tamira Brennan, Brent Lansdell, Alleen Betzenhauser, Claire Dappert, Joe Galloy, Kris Hedman, Laura Kozuch, Wendy French, Robert Rohe, and Amanda Morrow, IDOT, and Illinois FHWA

Information on obtaining additional copies of this report, as well as other ISAS publications, is available at:

www.isas.illinois.edu/publications

About the Cover

Front

Turtle effigy pipe, Late Woodland Patrick phase (A.D. 650-900), Fish Lake site, Monroe County. Photograph, Linda Alexander.

Back

Dunleith Mound Group, Hopewell (50 B.C.-A.D. 300), Jo Daviess County. Photograph, Amber Skupski.



Illinois State Archaeological Survey Transportation Archaeology Program

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey (ISAS), directed by Dr. Thomas Emerson, is one of the five scientific surveys that operates under the auspices of the Prairie Research Institute (PRI) at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC). Through an intergovernmental agreement between the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) and UIUC, ISAS is charged with implementing IDOT's archaeology program, which is managed by Mr. Brad H. Koldehoff, IDOT Chief Archaeologist and Acting Chief of the Cultural Resources Unit. ISAS conducts archaeological survey, testing, and data-recovery excavations in advance of IDOT projects throughout Illinois. Associate directors Dale McElrath, Statewide Survey Division, and Dr. Andrew Fortier, Special Projects Division Program provide program oversight.

Five ISAS field stations are responsible for archaeological investigations in the nine IDOT districts: Northern Illinois Field Station (NIFS) in Rockford, Western Illinois Field Station (WIFS) in Macomb and Jacksonville, Central Illinois Field Office (CIFO) in Champaign, and the American Bottom Field Station (ABFS) in Wood River; flotation lab facilities are operated in Macomb and East Alton; and the Springfield Research Lab houses a senior editor and historic researcher. The ISAS Program Support Division handles program administration, technical support, specialist analyses, curation of IDOT-ISAS' extensive artifact and document collections, report preparation and publication, and photography and videography.

Of note in 2013, was the ongoing survey of the 34-mile-long Illiana Expressway that extends across southern Will County from the Kankakee River to the Indiana border; 109 archaeological sites were documented along the proposed alignment this year. Six high-speed rail projects were completed in 2013, including an overview of the entire rail corridor reported in ISAS Technical Report No. 142, *Across the Prairie: Archaeological Resources Along the Chicago to St. Louis High Speed Rail Corridor*. Analysis of over 1,000,000 prehistoric and historic artifacts recovered in conjunction with the Mississippi River Bridge project continued in 2013. The bridge crossing, which links St. Louis, Missouri and the Illinois Metro East, impacted a large portion of the East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706) and the defunct National City Stockyards. Multi-year data-recovery excavations exposed approximately 35 acres and documented more than 6,000 prehistoric and historic features.

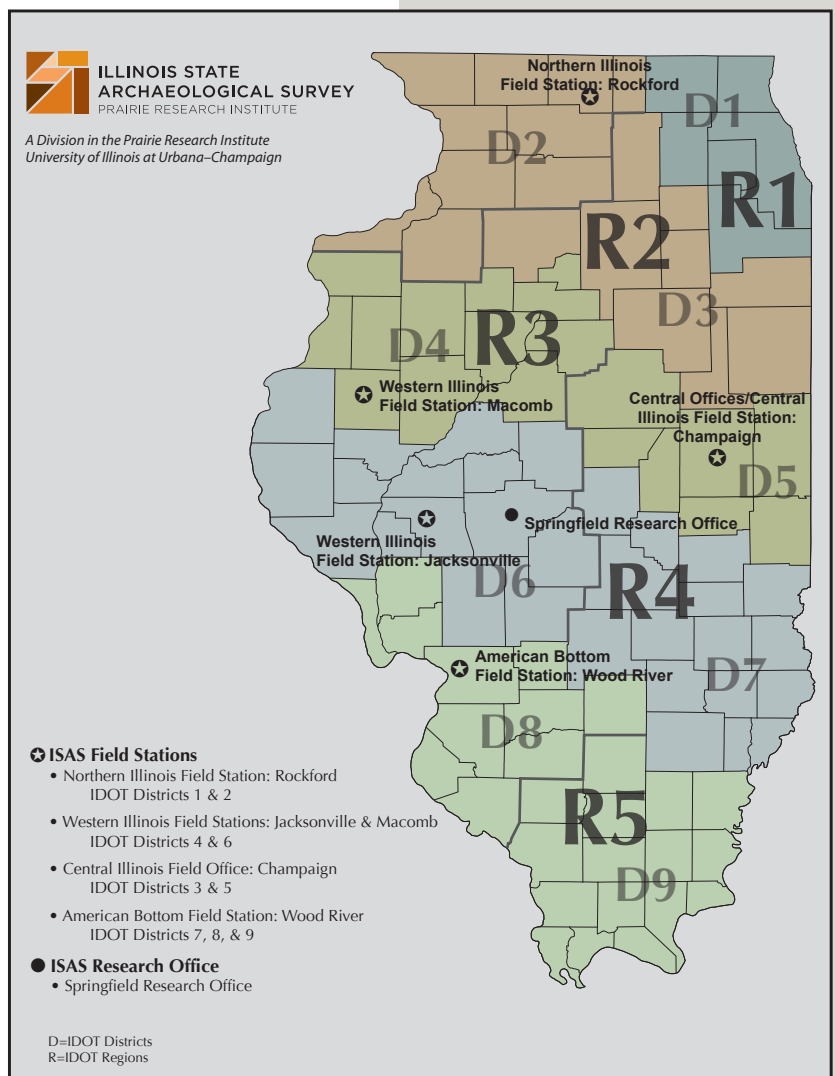
In 2013, IDOT requested survey of 172 projects located in 65 counties from Wisconsin to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Projects ranged in scope from modest bridge replacements and borrows to multiple-county highway and railway corridors and resulted in survey of nearly 10,000 acres. A total of 180 projects were completed in 2013, generating Archaeological Survey Short Reports (ASSRs), Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSRs), technical reports, and feasibility studies (see **Bibliography, pp. 22-23**).

“

The ISAS staff, stationed in field offices across the state, furnishes the IDOT with regional expertise in the identification and evaluation of archaeological resources. The accumulated institutional knowledge, resource databases, and time-tested best practices of ISAS and its staff provide IDOT with predictable, standardized reports completed in an objective manner removed from project interests.

**—2013 FHWA-IDOT
Archaeology Program
Process Review**

”

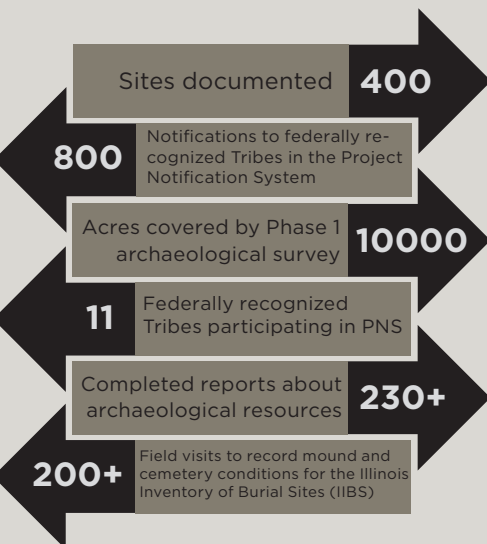


FHWA Awards Superior Achievement



Matt Fuller, Environmental Programs Engineer with the Federal Highway Administration Illinois Division, received a 2013 FHWA Administrator's Award for Superior Achievement. This award recognizes Fuller's initiative and

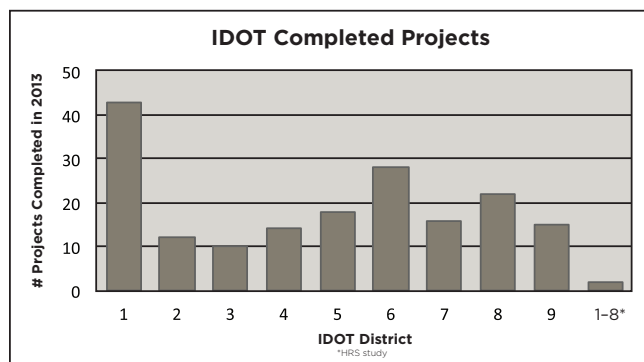
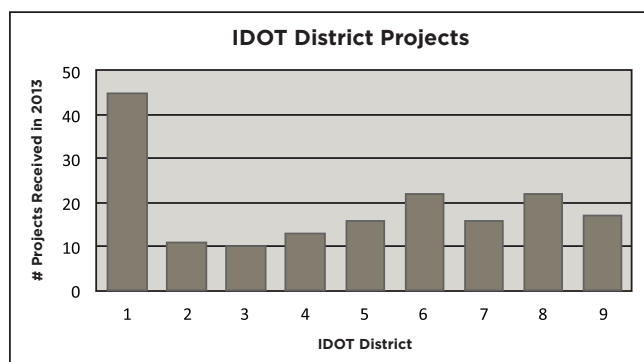
dedication to accomplishing significant results that advance the FHWA mission to "improve mobility on our Nation's highways through national leadership, innovation, and program delivery." An important part of the FHWA program delivery is not only ensuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act but also streamlining the compliance process, which Fuller helped facilitate through programmatic agreement development with IDOT and the State Historic Preservation Officer.



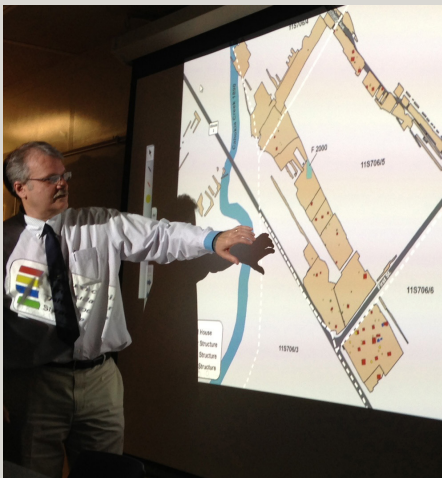
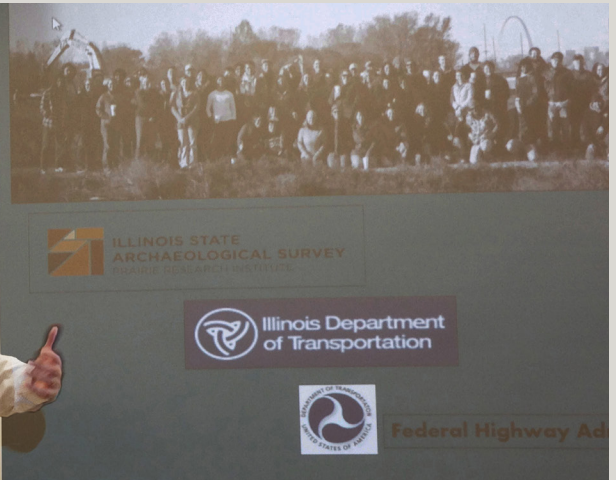
IDOT and ISAS: Partners in Preservation

The Illinois Department of Transportation and the Illinois State Archaeological Survey are partners in historic preservation. Through an intergovernmental agreement, ISAS conducts archaeological investigations and related studies for IDOT in advance of proposed transportation projects. IDOT and ISAS coordinate project studies with many other partners, which include the State Historic Preservation Officer, state agencies like the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, federal agencies like the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), federally-recognized American Indian tribes, and various historic preservation groups and local governments. ISAS plays a key role in IDOT project coordination by managing the award-winning Project Notification System (PNS), which supplies project information to participating tribes and agencies via a web-based communication system and project database. However, IDOT and FHWA have learned through tribal consultation workshops and on-site project meetings with tribes that face-to-face gatherings are essential to developing and maintaining strong bonds of trust, respect, and cooperation. For example, during the multiyear archaeological investigations (2009-2012) in East St. Louis for the relocation of I-70 across the Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge, the discovery and excavation of an ancient native city, which included the unexpected discovery of an earthen mound (Feature 2000) and associated human burials, required close coordination with tribes, agencies, and engineers. These efforts resulted in the

perseveration of the mound area in permanent IDOT ROW. FHWA recognized the outstanding mitigation and preservation efforts undertaken by IDOT and ISAS by presenting them an Environmental Excellence Award for 2011.



IDOT/ISAS tour of Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge



March 2013 — During Osage Nation heritage tour, IDOT and ISAS gave a lecture detailing the results of archaeological investigations. There was also a tour of the project area focusing on the Main Street Mound (Feature 2000) Preservation Area.

March 2013 — Members of the Osage Nation tour viewed the Mississippi River Bridge project results display, developed by ISAS staff and installed in the lobby of IDOT District Headquarters (Collinsville). The display is open to the public during regular business hours.

Brad Koldehoff, IDOT Chief Archaeologist, leads the Osage tour and lecture. In addition, Brad presented similar MRB lectures to the general public at the Illinois State Museum, to SIUC and SIUE archaeology classes, and to the IAAA during the annual meeting.

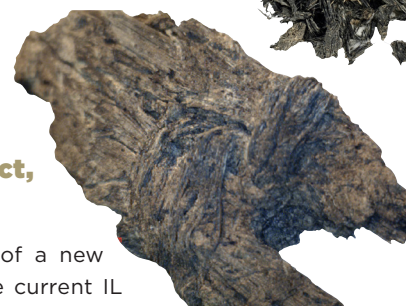
October 30, 2013 — FHWA, MODOT, IDOT, and ISAS officials met with Chief John Froman of the Peoria Tribe at the opening of the Big Mound Memorial located where the Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge touches St. Louis. The memorial marks the approximate location where the Big Mound of the St. Louis mound group was removed for fill in the 1800s.



Western Illinois Field Station

The Western Illinois Field Station has offices in Jacksonville and Macomb, the latter of which is also the location for one of two ISAS flotation-processing facilities. The WIFS crew handles survey, testing, and excavation projects in IDOT Districts 4, 6, and the northwestern portion of District 8. This area is generally situated between the Quad Cities and Alton, encompassing the Illinois and Mississippi River valleys and intervening upland interior. Phase I identification studies took WIFS personnel into 15 western Illinois counties, resulting in the completion of approximately 39 project surveys and Archaeological Survey Short Reports, as well as the documentation of more than 71 sites. The more notable projects include several High Speed Rail (HSR) studies and a number of proposed borrow pit surveys in Christian, Henderson, Sangamon, Fulton, and Macoupin Counties.

In 2013, the WIFS undertook formal Phase II investigations at 28 different archaeological sites, including several larger properties. Analysts completed the initial inventory of several sizeable excavated collections, including Shybull Terrace (11MD1231) and Merciless Ridge (11MD1208). In addition, 10 Archaeological Testing Short Reports (ATSR) and numerous Technical Reports were sent to the Central Offices for review/production in 2013. The latter includes the Buffalo Chip site (11MG162), which documents ISAS excavations at a sizeable Middle Woodland to early Late Woodland upland habitation located in the path of the FAP 310/US 67 four-lane highway southwest of Jacksonville. Two Research Reports detailing the Archaic and Woodland period remains from the stratified White Bend site (11HA938) in Hancock County were also published in 2013.



District 4

FAP 315/IL 336 Macomb Bypass Project, McDonough County

This undertaking involves the construction of a new four-lane expressway that will extend from the current IL 336/US 136 interchange southwest of Macomb to US 67 north of the city limits. The multi-year archaeological investigations were completed for the northwestern arm of the bypass mainline in 2013, and cultural resources clearance was recommended in a summary/concurrence memo submitted to IDOT in July. Sixteen prehistoric sites were subjected to Phase II testing during the reporting period, but none were determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, several of these properties produced small numbers of intact Archaic period cultural features. For example, 10 widely scattered probable Middle Archaic Helton horizon pits and subsurface lithic concentrations were discovered at the Bland Vogel site (11MD1206) and some partially preserved Early Archaic flintknapping features were found at the Lost Pond site (11MD1182). While the tested sites were not individually significant, their collective information represents a welcome addition to the previously excavated prehistoric data sets. A number of site analyses were undertaken and several ATSRs were submitted during the reporting period. Road construction associated with the Macomb Bypass began in the summer of 2013 and continues.

US 34 Biggsville Bypass Project, Henderson County

This particular construction-letting segment is part of a larger four-lane highway project that extends from US 67 at Monmouth, Illinois to the current bridge carrying US 34 over the Mississippi River to Burlington, Iowa. The upland segment under consideration here represents the middle portion of the project. In this area, the four-lane highway includes a completely new bypass alignment that extends southward to avoid the town of Biggsville and the local high school. In 2013, Phase II testing was undertaken at the three remaining prehistoric sites that were recommended for further work in this segment and ongoing work was completed at a fourth. These sites did not produce evidence for substantive subsurface integrity within the proposed ROW limits and were not recommended for further archaeological investigation. However, one of them, Scott's Lookout (11HE504), yielded the remains of a 9,000 year old discreet Early Archaic Theban flintknapping station. Upon completion of the testing work at the four sites, an ISAS project summary/concurrence memo was sent to IDOT (May) recommending the Biggsville Bypass segment of US 34 be



“

... the [review] team concluded that the Illinois [Transportation] Archaeology Program incorporates many effective and efficient policies and practices that contribute to a high quality program.
—2013 FHWA-IDOT Archaeology Program Process Review

”



(Top) Fieldwork, Buckman Flats site, Knox County.
(Above) Fieldwork, Wedding site, Jersey County.
(Right) Fibers from disintegrated textile and twining fragment, Buffalo Chip site, Morgan County.

cleared for construction. Work on the new stretch of highway began shortly thereafter and will continue for the next few years. Several project ATSRs were completed by ISAS personnel during the reporting period and others are currently being written or reviewed.

FAP 626/IL 97 Bridge Over the Spoon River, Knox County

The original survey for this modest scale bridge replacement project (IDOT Sequence No. 15509) resulted in the discovery of multi-component archaeological site Buckman Flats (11KX271) that produced evidence for early Late Woodland Weaver, early nineteenth century historic Native American, and generalized historic Euro-American components. The proposed project impacts were subsequently minimized by IDOT to avoid this potentially important floodplain site. In 2013, Phase II testing was conducted within the confines of a narrow temporary easement (TE) situated along one edge of the artifact scatter to determine whether any intact remains associated with the aboriginal components were preserved within the low-lying bottomland deposits in the project area. These hand investigations, which were undertaken between several rounds of seasonal flooding, failed to produce evidence for any cultural features or living surface deposits within the proposed TE limits. The project was therefore determined to have no adverse impact to any potentially significant cultural resources and was cleared for use/construction contingent upon complete avoidance of the adjacent site areas where intact archaeological remains can be expected to occur. An ATSR detailing the ISAS investigations at 11KX271 and the interesting historic Native American artifact assemblage that was amassed was completed and sent to the Central Offices for review.

District 8

IL 3 from IL 109 to South of Croxford Road, Jersey County

The most recent version of the proposed undertaking (IDOT Sequence No. 1202C) consists of widening and resurfacing an eight mile-long segment of IL 3 that extends from the IL 109 intersection westward to a point less than two miles above Grafton, Illinois. Phase II evaluation work was undertaken in 2013 within the narrow right-of-way (ROW) limits of the two remaining prehistoric sites recommended for testing, Wedding (11JY499) and Hardin Munro (11JY515).

Less than 10 percent of the total Wedding area of scatter is situated within the narrow proposed IL 3 ROW, including locations that were heavily disturbed by buried utilities. However, since earlier hand unit and auger testing work by WIFS personnel demonstrated that intact parts of the site were also present within the project limits, these areas were machine scraped in 2013. This work resulted in the mapping and excavation of 78 Terminal Late Woodland Jersey Bluff phase cultural features, including two rectangular structures with extended entryways. These features produced the first sizeable regional domestic assemblage dominated by Schild Spikes, a distinctive stemmed arrow point type, and locally produced Late Bluff ceramic jars; other notable ceramic artifacts include perforated clay beads and smoking pipe fragments. The Wedding site is one of the first sizeable Jersey Bluff occupations excavated in the upland interior between the Lower Illinois River valley and northern end of the American Bottom. It is our opinion that the 2013 ISAS investigations exhausted the information potential of the project-specific portion of the site. Cultural resource clearance is recommended for this area.

A similarly small part of the Hardin Munro site, an extensive Burlington chert workshop located near the famous Lincoln Hills/Ready Paleoindian site complex, is situated within the existing IL 3 ROW near the southern end of the planned road improvements. WIFS personnel undertook testing and excavation in this area in 2013, but the work was cut short by the early onset of winter. The remains of several dense Early Archaic flintknapping concentrations were discovered and sampled from subsoil deposits near the northern end of the site. In addition to flaking debris, these former living surface features produced a spectacular Hardin Barbed point, an unusually narrow bladed (exhausted) Thebes knife, and a small number of bifacial production failures. Additional investigations are planned early in 2014 to explore the remaining ROW area at 11JY515.



(Right top and center) Excavation, Hardin Munro site, Jersey County.

(Right bottom) Fieldwork, Buckman Flats site, Knox County.

(Left bottom) Early nineteenth century brass arrow point, Buckman Flats site, Knox County.

Northern Illinois Field Station

The Northern Illinois Field Station, located in Loves Park, performs survey, testing, and excavation projects throughout the northern tier of Illinois counties in IDOT Districts 1 and 2. In 2013, NIFS staff conducted a total of 37 Phase I surveys consisting of 27 projects in District 1 and 10 projects in District 2. As a result of these projects, survey was completed for 4,408 acres and 173 new and previously recorded sites were investigated including prehistoric, historic, multi-component, and burial sites. Furthermore, excavation was conducted on three projects including Longhollow Bridge (IDOT Sequence No. 17198), IL 173 Improvements (IDOT Sequence No. 16513), and West Ridge Nature Preserve (IDOT Sequence No. 17501). The significant survey and excavation projects are briefly highlighted and summarized below. NIFS also made 17 mortuary site revisits to update the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites (IIBS). This information clearly demonstrates that urban expansion in the Chicago metropolitan region drives most of the work conducted by the NIFS office. As a result of work conducted in 2013, NIFS submitted 34 Archaeological Survey Short Reports and 11 formal project summary memos to IDOT. An Archaeological Testing Short Report was prepared for the Joe Louis site (11CK284), located in conjunction with the Cal-Sag Channel Trail project (IDOT Sequence No. 16072), which summarized the extensive collection of data from investigations conducted in 2011 at this Fisher phase occupation along the Little Calumet River in Cook County.

District 1

High Speed Rail: Chicago to Joliet, Cook, and Will Counties

The proposed improvements to provide commuter HSR service from Chicago to Joliet span a 40-mile corridor encompassing 844 acres (IDOT Sequence No. 18073). The survey corridor provided NIFS with the opportunity to view the distribution of sites across a wide range of terrain and assess the accelerated loss of such resources within a rapidly expanding urban area. The survey succeeded in recording nine new sites and revisiting eight previously recorded sites. The most important revisit was to the Gougar site (11WI64) located on a terrace overlooking the south side of Hickory Creek. The site contains a historic Native American cemetery as well as the Gougar home, which represents one of the earliest farmsteads and post offices in the area. The present survey located an additional probable conical mound (11WI4025) west of the Gougar Farm. These sites are indicative of a larger pattern of land usage along the Hickory Creek riverine environment by prehistoric groups from the Archaic Period until contact. In addition, the Hickory Creek area was also extensively utilized by historic Euro-Americans from the Pioneer period onward.

Illinois Route 173 Improvements, Lake County

The IL 173 project (IDOT Sequence No. 18073) was initiated in 2012 and completed in 2013. Survey encompassed approximately 652 acres along a 9-mile stretch of highway in Lake County and recorded 16 new sites and revisited 9 previously recorded sites. In order to ascertain accurate site evaluations, limited testing was conducted at prehistoric sites 11L908 and 11L909. Site 11L908 was located on a terrace overlooking the Des Plaines River and yielded lithic debris, grit-tempered Woodland ceramics, and recent historic materials. No intact subsurface features were found, and the terrace edge appeared to have been severely deflated by past activities. Site 11L909 was located on rise overlooking a wetland and also yielded lithic debitage and historic artifacts, but no intact subsurface features. Due to the lack of intact cultural deposits, no further work was recommended at either of these sites.

West Ridge Nature Preserve, Cook County

A Phase I survey of the Chicago Park District's West Ridge Nature Preserve (Sequence No. 17501) located the Roe's Hill site, 11CK1097. This site is likely associated with the Bowmanville complex, a series of multicomponent sites that once stretched along the Rose Hill Spit. Historic research indicates that this was one of the richest archaeological localities in the Chicago region before being consumed by urban expansion. Three small hand-excavated



(Top) Total station mapping, Jo Daviess County.
(Center) Excavation of limestone foundation associated with Avery family, Jo Daviess County.
(Bottom) Horse burial excavation at 11JD778, Jo Daviess County.

units at the Roe's Hill site indicate the presence of a prehistoric living surface or midden and intact subsurface features and recovered a late Middle Woodland Manker or Steuben point. As this may be one of the last remnants of a once substantial prehistoric site complex within the Chicago city limits, additional testing will be conducted prior to proposed trail construction.

Illinois Route 83/137 Improvements, Lake County

The Illinois Routes 83 and 137 Reconstruction Project (IDOT Sequence #17101) spans 10.25 miles and includes 790 acres. Land use within the project area varied considerably including agricultural fields, fallow fields, prairie and forested areas, manicured lawns, and disturbed parcels. As a result of the survey, four previously recorded sites were revisited, 11 new sites were recorded (prehistoric, historic, and multi-component), and two cemeteries were identified. Only the Potter Site (11L883) was recommended for further investigations. This farmstead may have been occupied from the pre-Civil War era up into modern times. Noer Potter was reputedly the first Euro-American settler in Avon Township, arriving to stake his claim in 1835. Although it appears the site has undergone multiple construction episodes, the southern portion of the site area may contain an early to mid-nineteenth century occupation. Bolstering this argument is the presence of a pre-Civil War artifact assemblage, historic maps (i.e., GLO Map 1840, 1861 plat map), documents (Federal Land Patent 1844), and local histories indicating that Noer Potter was an early settler of the county with a claim in the vicinity of the site area. As such, 11L883 may have the potential for listing on the NRHP.

District 2

Longhollow Bridge and Culvert Replacement, Jo Daviess County

During the summer of 2013, NIFS conducted Phase II testing at sites 11JD776 and 11JD778 in conjunction with a bridge and culvert replacement project east of Galena (IDOT Sequence No. 17198). These sites represent a unique homestead built and occupied by the extended Avery Family from 1827 until the late 1890s. Part of the family eventually moved to Galena where the Avery Mansion is now a local landmark. Machine scraping at 11JD778 revealed 40 features, including a dry laid limestone foundation, 2 privies, a dry laid stone well, a juvenile horse burial, and a series of post molds. Through the sampling of features, the material recovered indicated a mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation. 11JD778 may represent a smaller secondary home for the extended Avery family, with outbuildings located at 11JD777 and possibly 11JD776. These sites illustrate how one family homesteaded and engaged in a variety of business and civic activities in response to a changing economy. Because the Avery family played such a pivotal role in nineteenth century Jo Daviess County history, investigation and interpretation of these sites will lead to a better understanding of the fledgling civic structure in this rural area.



Illiana Expressway

The proposed Illiana Expressway (IDOT Sequence No. 16651A-E) is aimed at relieving congestion on I-80 and I-90 by providing an alternate route for east-west travelers and cargo to bypass the Chicagoland area by linking I-55 with I-65 in IN. The project began in 2012 as a single survey corridor but was expanded with three addenda, an additional refined corridor, and alternate designs. Addendum A is on average a 2,000-foot wide east-west corridor stretching 34 miles across the dissected uplands of southern Will County. By the end of 2012, approximately 5,000 acres (43%) of Addendum A was pedestrian surveyed or shovel tested, and 140 newly identified prehistoric and historic sites were located. Additionally, 11 of the 49 previously recorded sites within Addendum A were revisited. Phase I survey continued in the spring of 2013 with an additional 1,200 acres surveyed, resulting in the revisit of 12 previously recorded sites and the identification of 97 new archaeological sites. Of the total 239 new and revisited sites, 88 sites are recommended for further investigation in order to determine eligibility for NRHP status. These sites range in size, age, and cultural affiliation from large historic scatters associated with extant and defunct farmsteads to small Paleoindian and Archaic lithic scatters consisting of a few diagnostic hafted bifaces and debitage. Prehistoric sites were found throughout the entire length of the corridor; however, there is a noticeable lack of Woodland sites outside of the Kankakee River area. This may suggest an important difference in landscape use and subsistence strategy practiced by Archaic hunter-gatherers and Woodland horticulturalists. Analysis of the lithic evidence from the sites suggests that this area was continuously used for hunting over the millennia, and groups likely prepared their tool kits or "geared up" before entering this chert-poor area based on the absence of evidence for tool manufacture, and the high percentage of broken and worn-out tools spread across the landscape. ISAS sent recommendations to IDOT regarding NRHP-eligibility of sites investigated.



Central Illinois Field Office

The Central Illinois Field Office conducts archaeological investigations primarily in Districts 3 and 5, occasionally extending into the southern portion of District 1 and northern District 7, from south of the Chicago metropolitan area to southeastern Illinois in the Wabash River watershed. In 2013, Phase I survey was completed for approximately 40 projects covering more than 3,000 acres in 18 counties and resulted in the documentation of nearly 180 sites.

Among the more notable 2013 undertakings was survey for the proposed major reconstruction of the I-74/I-57 interchange in Champaign County (IDOT Sequence Nos. 17502, 17502A) that resulted in the identification of seven new archaeological sites, including Archaic site 11CH608, which has been recommended as potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. In addition to conducting numerous Phase I surveys, the CIFO field crew assisted the NIFS with survey work for the Illiana Corridor project in Will County, and the ABFS with excavations at the multicomponent Broglio Site (11WM80) in Williamson County.

CIFO staff completed several reports and status memos for large, complex corridor projects in 2013. These include East Side Highway in McLean County (IDOT Sequence Nos. 16141, 16141A-C) and US 51 in Christian, Shelby, Fayette, Marion, Clinton, and Washington Counties (IDOT Sequence No. 14302, 14302B-D). The East Side Highway project began as a 30,400-acre project and was eventually reduced to 7,152 acres. CIFO investigations were primarily conducted in and around areas of high archaeological resource potential, in particular the Kickapoo and Money Creek drainages. During the course of investigations, CIFO identified or revisited a total of 359 sites, and Phase II evaluations were recommended for 42 sites. During the US 51 survey, which consisted of approximately 58,000 acres along a ca. 80-mile long main highway corridor, a total of 444 new and revisited sites were recorded.

Districts 3 and 5

CH C28/Old Stage Road, Kendall County

Phase II investigations were conducted at 11KE1053, a small prehistoric site on Blackberry Creek, near Yorkville (IDOT Sequence No. 17340). Excavation of two test units in 2008 resulted in the identification of a post mold feature, and Phase II investigations were recommended. The Phase I revisit to this site by CIFO staff in November and December 2012 produced additional lithic debitage, grit-tempered ceramics, and charcoal, again suggesting potential subsurface depositional integrity. In March 2013, CIFO was contacted by IDOT to conduct Phase II investigations at the site. These investigations failed to identify subsurface cultural features within the project corridor and further work was not recommended at the site.

High Speed Rail, Livingston, McLean and Logan Counties

Phase I investigations for grade crossing improvements for the High Speed Rail project between Pontiac and Lincoln (IDOT Sequence No. 17554) resulted in the identification of three temporary grave markers along the existing Union & Pacific Railroad tracks in McLean, Illinois. Subsequent investigations included additional archival and field investigations,

including the use of ground-penetrating radar. The markers were located at the back of an empty residential lot within densely overgrown underbrush. These three metal grave markers each feature movable block type featuring the birth/death dates of three individuals: Herbert P. Burke (1896–1925), George C. Burke (1895–1909), and Mary Dell Burke (1900–1900). Additionally, each has the embossed name of “Fricke Memorial Home,” now the Fricke-Calvert-Schrader Funeral Home of Lincoln, Illinois. The funeral home had no record of these markers but did confirm they are likely temporary markers placed prior to the installation of permanent stone markers. A set of permanent stone



“

The Miami feel that online database systems provide an excellent vehicle for initiating successful consultation, as exemplified by the Illinois [IDOT-ISAS] online database system . . . IDOT-ISAS tribal consultation efforts for the New Mississippi River Bridge project exemplify effective consultation . . . IDOT and ISAS staff were respectful, an important factor in tribal consultation.

—2013 Section 106 tribal consultation study conducted by the Transportation Research Board of the National Cooperative Highway Research Program

”



(Top) Auger testing, Morris Municipal Airport, Grundy County. (Above) Zimmerman Cemetery (1848–1911), Edgar County.



markers displaying the same names and similar dates were found in the McLean Mt. Hope Cemetery, located half a mile west of town. These permanent stone markers are located on a family plot along with the parents, William I. and Sarah "Margaret" S. Burke. Archival research conducted by CIFO staff identified an official death certificate filed in the McLean County Clerks Office indicating that Herbert P. Burke was buried in McLean Cemetery on 13 July 1925. Additionally, the Lexington Genealogical Society has an undated gravestone record stating that an older broken limestone marker was present in the McLean Cemetery for Herbert prior to the mid-1960s. An obituary for George Clarence Burk(e) was published in the Atlanta Argus, a nearby village newspaper, on 4 June 1909. This article states that he was also buried in the McLean Cemetery after dying in his parents' home. No additional information could be found for Mary Dell, the infant daughter, other than the dates marked on her permanent gravestone in Mt. Hope Cemetery. This gravestone indicates that Mary Dell was thirty-six days old at the time of her death. No birth or death certificate was found on record. Property records from 1900 to 1925 indicate the Burke family did not own the lot in question in McLean County. However, Fayette (Burke) Mitchell, wife of George E. Mitchell, did own the property from 1953-1990. This period of time may coincide with the installation of the modern stone grave markers for the Burke family present in the Mt. Hope Cemetery, and the removal of the temporary markers to the lot along the railroad tracks. A ground penetrating radar investigation of the lot did not indicate any large subsurface soil anomalies that would be expected if burials were present. In summary, archival research and field investigations indicated that Herbert P. and George C. Burke, and likely the infant Mary Dell Burke, were buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery in McLean, Illinois. The ground penetrating radar survey within the lot adjacent to the metal grave markers did not indicate any large subsurface disturbances.

District 7

US 50, Lawrence and Richland Counties

Phase I investigations for proposed US 50 corridor improvements were completed in 2013; IDOT proposes to expand this route from an existing two-lane road into a four-lane expressway from Olney to Lawrenceville (IDOT Sequence No. 16971). CIFO investigations were primarily conducted in and around areas of high archaeological resource potential, in particular the Fox River, Muddy Creek, and Embarras/Wabash River watersheds. Historic GLO maps and land patent records were referenced to determine which areas might have experienced early historic settlement, and previously identified site locations were also examined. The potential for identifying sites associated with the early settlement of Illinois was quite high for this project due to its proximity to an earlier colonial-era trace/road approximating the existing US 50 corridor, and variously known as the St. Louis-Vincennes-Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trace/Road. This old trail crosses the project area along the eastern edge of Olney. During the course of field operations, CIFO personnel identified 112 new archaeological sites: 61 in Lawrence County and 51 in Richland County. In addition to these new sites, six previously reported sites in Lawrence County were revisited. Twenty-three of these sites are recommended as potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Of particular interest is the Gamble Site (11LW10), which produced over 30 subsurface features, and is known to contain prehistoric burial interments.



(Images) Projectile point, Woodland sherds, and survey, US 50, Lawrence County.



Tippling on the Frontier

The Seibert Site, St. Clair County

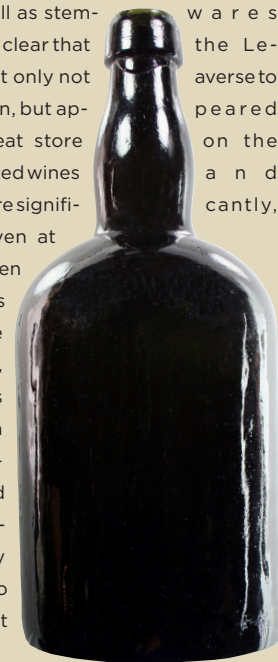


The American colonization of southwest Illinois began with the 1798 establishment of the Turkey Hill Settlement near modern Belleville in St. Clair County. Most of these early settlers arrived from the trans-Appalachian Upland South settlements. Among these was David Everett, the son-in-law of a Methodist circuit rider, who settled here in about 1811. The Everetts occupied their farm until 1833, when it was purchased by Joseph Ledergerber, a Swiss immigrant who arrived with the Germanic wave that settled in southern Illinois between 1830-1860. Over the next three decades, the Ledergerber farm became one of the most successful in the county.

In 2010, it was determined that improvements to the St. Louis/Mid-America Airport would impact the old farmstead site. An ISAS data recovery effort resulted in the excavation of 45 subsurface features, including privies, cisterns, wells, cellars, a smokehouse, and pits, with most dating to either the Everett or Ledergerber occupations.

In order to interpret the recoveries, it was critical to determine which features were associated with which occupants. As the purchasing of basic household commodities was nearly identical between the Everett and Ledergerber households, discretionary spending apparently held the key. In this instance, only a subset of features included materials related to alcohol consumption. Given the known social disparities between the two early occupants—the presumably tee-totaling Methodist Everett and the perhaps more urbane European Ledergerber—it was assumed that the extensive alcohol-related glass assemblage was related to the latter.

Including multiple French wine and English spirit bottles, as well as stemware and tumblers, it was clear that the Ledergerbers were not only not averse to alcohol consumption, but apt to have placed great store on the acquisition of imported wines and liquors. Perhaps more significantly, it indicates that even at this early date, when much of Illinois was just beginning to be settled, the older, southern portions of the state, with their ready access to St. Louis and New Orleans markets, were already well integrated into larger world market systems.





American Bottom Field Station

The American Bottom Field Station and associated flotation lab are located in Wood River, Illinois. The ABFS is responsible for archaeological reconnaissance in the 27 southern Illinois counties between the Mississippi and Wabash Rivers, an area that encompasses IDOT Districts 7, 8, and 9 and includes the archaeologically complex American Bottoms east of St. Louis. Projects ranged from borrows and bridge replacements to airport improvements. Phase I survey covered more than 200 acres and resulted in the submission of 39 Archaeological Short Survey Reports. Twenty sites were reported or revisited in conjunction with surveys undertaken in 2013; subsequent testing or data-recovery excavations were undertaken at sites in Madison, Jackson, and Williamson Counties and preliminary results of some of these investigations is described below. In 2013, five Archaeological Testing Short Reports were completed; 19 Rieder Road ATSRs were finalized in 2012 and submitted in early 2013.

Most noteworthy for the ABFS, field investigations for the multi-year, 35-acre New Mississippi River Bridge project concluded in 2012, and analysis and reporting by ABFS staff commenced.

District 8

Rieder Road, St. Clair County

The John Knoebel site (11S1098) was revisited prior to the planned construction of a new interchange at Rieder Road and Interstate 64 (IDOT Sequence No. 16130). Previous Phase II machine-aided testing completed by ISAS in 2012 resulted in the identification of 18 cultural features (13 prehistoric, 5 historic). Of those, six Late Woodland Patrick phase (A.D. 650–900) pits and two ca. 1830–1870 historic features (cellar, pit) were hand excavated.

The excavation blocks were mechanically expanded in fall 2013 to include a 15,483 m² area. A total of 43 prehistoric and 2 historic features were delineated in addition to those previously located. The entire John Knoebel site as recorded is situated within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE), and as such all features will be mapped and hand excavated during spring 2014.

Spring Valley Road, Madison County

In spring 2013, ISAS personnel conducted machine-aided Phase II testing at the Gypsy Rose Lee site (11MS2410). Work was completed prior to the proposed expansion of Spring Valley Road (IDOT Sequence No. 17540). An approximately 1,364 m² area or roughly 13 percent of the overall site was mechanically tested resulting in the identification of 29 Lohmann phase (A.D. 1050–1100) Mississippian features (25 pits, 4 structures). All features



(Top left) Analysis in the ABFS laboratory. (Center artifacts) Crab Orchard rim sherd and shell cup, Broglio site, Williamson County. (Above) Excavation, Gypsy Rose Lee site, Madison County.



were mapped and hand excavated. One pit contained in situ human skeletal remains, and was preserved in place by altering the project right-of-way.

Early Archaic (9,500–7,500 B.C.) ephemeral landform utilization was recognized in the form of Hardin Barbed and Agate Basin points recovered from a plowzone context. Artifacts collected from feature context included various ceramics, a Madison point, two side notched points, drills, a discoidal fragment, worked hematite, and a notched Mill Creek hoe.

District 9

Fox Farm Road, Jackson County

This project involves the proposed relocation of Fox Farm Road at the Southern Illinois Airport (IDOT Sequence No. 17520A). During late winter 2013, machine-aided Phase II testing was conducted at the Bob Hill No. 2 site (11J63), situated directly east of the Big Muddy River. Several blocks were excavated totaling 1,213 m² or 2 percent of the site area as a whole. This resulted in the identification of 194 prehistoric cultural features. Of those, 15 features (12 pits, 2 structures, 1 post-pit) were hand excavated. Seven features (pits) were affiliated with the Middle Woodland Crab Orchard phase (650 B.C.–A.D. 450); two (pits) were Late Woodland Raymond phase (A.D. 450–850); three (pit, post-pit, structure) were Terminal Late Woodland Dillinger phase (A.D. 850–1000); and one (pit) was likely Early Mississippian. Two features (1 pit, 1 structure) lacked diagnostic artifacts.

In addition, an Early Archaic (9,500–7,500 B.C.) Hardin Barbed and Late Archaic (4,000–800 B.C.) Table Rock and Etley type projectile points collected from a plowzone context represented ephemeral landform utilization during the Archaic period. Work in 2014 may include Phase II investigation of an alternate project area.

Herrin to Johnson City Blacktop, Williamson County

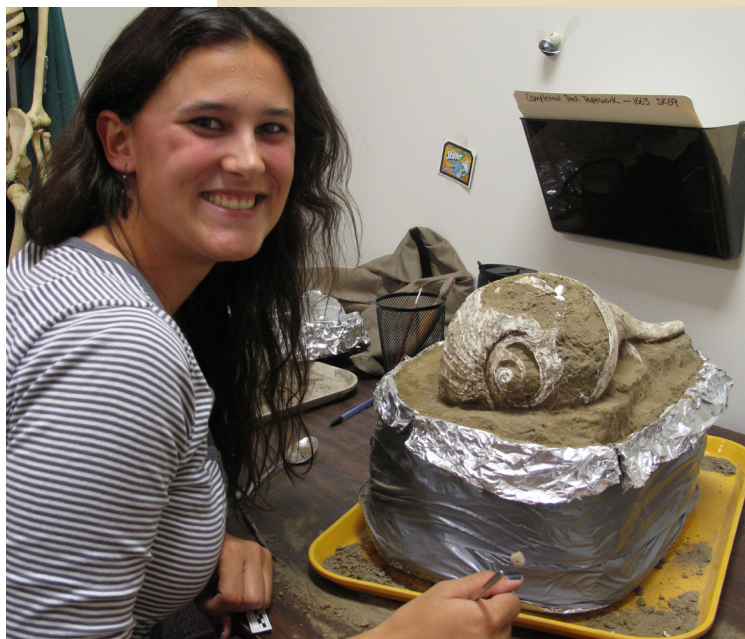
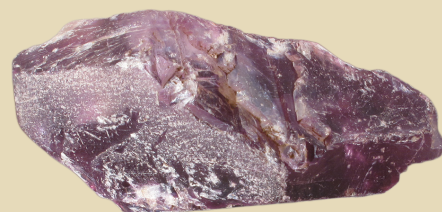
In fall 2013, Phase III data-recovery excavations were completed at the Broglio site (11WM80) prior to a planned road realignment project to eliminate a dangerous curve (IDOT Sequence Nos. 9891, 9891A, 9891B).

Prior machine-aided Phase II testing was completed by ISAS in 2012, revealing 21 prehistoric pit features and scattered human skeletal remains. Mechanized expansion of the excavation blocks in 2013 led to the identification of 96 additional prehistoric cultural features within the project right-of-way. All features were mapped and completely hand excavated. Seventeen features contained human skeletal remains and were affiliated with a Middle to Late Archaic (7,500–800 B.C.) mortuary complex. The remaining 100 features were interpreted as Early to Middle Woodland (800 B.C.–A.D. 350) storage pits. Analysis and final interpretation of the Broglio site assemblage will be initiated during winter/spring 2014.



(Top left) Feature profile, Broglio site. (Top center and right) Hardin Barbed point and effigy in hand, Gypsy Rose Lee site, Madison County. (Center right) Fluorite, Bob Hall No. 2 site, Jackson County. (Left) Agate Basin point, Gypsy Rose Lee site, Madison County. (Right) Laboratory excavation of Lightning Whelk, East St. Louis.

“IDOT’s long-term commitment to addressing potential environmental impacts stemming from transportation projects across the state has generated a sustainable partnership with the scientific surveys that make up the Prairie Research Institute. For example, ISAS’s award-winning Transportation Archaeology Program is the direct result of decades of collaboration between IDOT’s cultural resources staff and archaeologists at the University of Illinois —Brad H. Koldehoff, IDOT Chief Archaeologist”





Archaeological Analysis

Stan Musial Veterans Memorial Bridge

In 2013, much of the work at the American Bottom Field Station included conducting analytical studies of the cultural features and artifact assemblages sourced from the archaeological excavations in East St. Louis for the Mississippi River Bridge (MRB) project. Dozens of archaeologists have been working to create a comprehensive series of reports presenting their findings.

Analysis of the pre-Columbian features has revealed previously unknown details about the East St. Louis Mound Complex (11S706). Among these is the presence of a very large, open plaza that was built around an early Lohmann phase (ca. A.D. 1050) mound (Feature 2000) discovered in 2011. Public or ritual architecture accompanying this event includes large square structures with individually set posts that are dispersed throughout the Lohmann phase habitation areas. During the subsequent Stirling phase (A.D. 1100–1200), occupation shifted to the southern end of the site, and public architecture became much denser and arranged in a very orderly fashion. Both large square wall trench structures and circular structures were discovered. Finally, evidence of a limited Moorehead phase occupation (ca. A.D. 1200) may extend the duration of the site.

Teams of specialized artifact analysts have made progress interpreting the cultural material recovered from the East St. Louis excavations. This year ceramic analysts recorded more than 400,000 items weighing nearly 3 tons. The vast majority of materials are the fragmentary remains of pots that were manufactured and utilized between A.D. 900 and 1300, corresponding to the Terminal Late Woodland and early Mississippian periods. Vessels include those associated with daily life, as well as those used for specialized purposes including the consumption of Black Drink. Other ceramic items of note include a handful of discoids, pottery trowels, spindle whorls, engraved sherds, as well as animal and human effigies.



A composite image featuring a large, illuminated cable-stayed bridge at night as the background. In the foreground, several historical artifacts are overlaid: a large, light-colored ceramic bottle with a dark stopper, a smaller glass bottle with a label, and a round, textured object resembling a coin or medallion.

A composite image featuring a large, illuminated cable-stayed bridge at night as the background. In the foreground, several historical artifacts are overlaid: a large, light-colored ceramic bottle with a dark stopper, a smaller glass bottle with a label, and a round, textured object resembling a coin or medallion.



Archaeobotany Laboratory

The Archaeobotany Laboratory is responsible for identifying and interpreting plant materials recovered from prehistoric and historic archaeological sites located across the state of Illinois. Our intent is to document the remains recovered and use those materials in conjunction with other lines of evidence to elucidate the relationships between people and the plants they rely on. Traditionally, carbonized plant remains are particularly important for the information they provide about human diet. Among subsistence studies conducted in 2013 were a reassessment of the antiquity of maize in Illinois and evaluating variations in Upper Mississippian and Middle Mississippian diet across the northern part of the state. Plant remains are also useful for developing environmental models and assessing landscape management practices; understanding the role of plants in social life or for ritual purposes; and for understanding the use of plants as technological materials, in particular to create textiles and for construction.

In 2013, analysis of 1,240 floatation samples and 61 hand collected charcoal samples from a total of 18 different sites was conducted. Included are sites with only one to few features and samples to extensive Late Woodland occupations with hundreds of features investigated as part of the Illinois Route 3 project in District 8. Sites range in age from Archaic through historic periods. These analyses generated 13 short reports or tables included in Archaeological Testing Short Reports. Final drafts of chapters or longer reports for the Hawkins Hollow (11MO855), Buffalo Chip (11MG162), Tucker Drive (11S742), Marlin Miller (11HA318), Husted (11MS1960), Gypsy Rose Lee (11MS2410), Tree Row (11F53), and Lillie (11MS662, terminal Late Woodland component) sites were completed in 2013. Chapters for the Hoxie Main Occupation Area (11CK4), Joe Lewis (11CK284), Rhonda (11MO717), Sprague (11MO716), Dugan (11MO718), Vasey (11MS639) and Lillie (11MS662, Mississippian component) are in progress and are due for completion by mid-2014.

In addition to sample analysis, the ISAS Archaeobotany Laboratory is responsible for preparing and submitting charcoal samples to the Illinois State Geological Survey for radiometric dating. In 2014, a total of 52 samples were submitted. These included several domestic bean samples, pushing our earliest date for this introduced domesticate in Illinois back to about A.D. 1200.



(Top right) Acorns, Vasey site, Madison County.

(Bottom right) Corn cob fragments, Tucker Drive site, St. Clair County.



Bioarchaeology/Osteology Laboratory

The Bioarchaeology/Osteology staff work primarily out of the Killarney Research Annex (KRA) in Urbana and the American Bottom Field Station in Wood River. The primary mission of the ISAS Bioarchaeology Program is to perform the responsibilities outlined in the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440 et seq.). These duties include the excavation, technical analysis, and reporting of human remains falling under the program's responsibilities. In addition, lab personnel are involved in collaborative research projects both within ISAS/UIUC and with researchers at other institutions. Results of these projects are presented at professional conferences and in peer reviewed journals. Physical anthropologists frequently gave presentations to schools, clubs, various archaeological societies, and the general public.

Notable 2013 undertakings by the Bioarchaeology staff include:

- Burials were excavated at the Broglio (11WM80) site.
- Skeletal analyses were conducted on remains from four sites—East St. Louis (11S706), Broglio (11WM80), Marseton II (11MC71), and Janey B. Goode (11S1232).
- Reports were completed for five sites—Clinton Silt (11JY398), Old Stage Road (11GR290), Sprague (11MO716), Hoxie Fortified Village (11CK4), and Cahokia Tract 15B.
- Draft reports were completed or are in progress for several sites—Marseton II, Lillie (11MS662), Tucker Drive (11S742), Janey B. Goode, and Joe Louis (11CK284).
- Stable isotope and strontium isotope analysis was conducted on samples from three sites—East St. Louis, Marseton, and Broglio.
- DNA analysis was initiated on samples from two sites—East St. Louis and Broglio.

Historical Archaeological Laboratory

The Historical Archaeology Laboratory (HAL) mission is to identify, evaluate, and document historic period archaeological resources from sites distributed throughout Illinois. In this capacity, the staff participates at all levels—from initial historical research through project planning and implementation, testing and evaluation, and ultimately, the mitigation and reporting of significant sites.

For the 2013 field season, more than 170 new projects were reviewed in addition to continuing work on several large multi-year efforts: the US 50 corridor in Lawrence and Richland counties (IDOT Sequence Nos. 16971, 16971A); the East Side Highway project (IDOT Sequence Nos. 16141, 16141A-C), which will provide bypass relief around Bloomington-Normal; and the more extensive

High Speed Rail project, which will provide improved service between Chicago and St. Louis as well as other locations. This year also marked the first year of our coordinated efforts to process and analyze the Euro-American assemblage recovered during the archaeological mitigation of the Mississippi River Bridge project site in East St. Louis that resulted in the recovery of several hundred cultural features associated with the late nineteenth-early twentieth century working class neighborhoods that were formerly associated with the National City stockyards and meat processing facilities.

In the laboratory, the major accomplishment for 2013 was the completion of the historic Seibert site (11S801) report (Mid-America St. Louis Airport) and its submission for publica-

tion. In addition, final Archaeological Testing Short Reports were submitted for six sites investigated in conjunction with older IDOT projects, including Marks Creek I (11ST241), Perrackson (11PY198), Excelsior (11BR429), 11CH591, 11ML627, and 11CH341. Three new ATSRs were completed for sites associated with the Rieder Road project (IDOT Sequence No. 16130), including George Perchbacher (11S814), Philip Perchbacher (11S984), and Hancock (11S825). A number of other ATSRs are currently in progress (e.g., Clinton Silt [11JY389] and Marlin Miller [11HA318]). In 2014, major efforts will turn to the completion of the DeBaun site (11MS2258) report generated by work on the FAP 310 project in Madison County. HAL staff presented papers at local, regional, and national venues.



Production

The Production office is involved in a variety of ISAS efforts: manuscript preparation, publications, distribution, and sales; studio photography; public and professional outreach; video production; exhibit/display design; and program technology and support. The goal is to efficiently perform our duties in order to produce publications and other Survey materials in a timely manner. In addition, Production office staff serve on a variety of Prairie Research Institute committees including: the online store; communications; web; IT; digital asset management; the web e-monthly newsletter; and Naturally Illinois Expo.

The main focus of the Production office is report completion. In 2013, we completed 11 technical/compliance reports; 4 research reports; and 1 Studies in Archaeology publication. A list of available publications can be found at the ISAS Shop Site (<https://shop.inrs.illinois.edu/shop-isas.html>).

A concerted effort began this year to more effectively take advantage of social media in order to highlight IDOT and ISAS work to the general public. In addition to our website, ISAS uses Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Instagram to share information, pictures, videos, and links about current or interesting topics related to both Survey work and archaeology items of interest not necessarily related to ISAS. We have 270 Facebook Likes and have just created new Twitter and Instagram accounts. In 2014, our goal is to double our Likes and Twitter Followers.

We began to enrich our YouTube content in 2013 (YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/user/illinoisarchaeology), pulling in 506 views and 1,822 minutes of watched video. With new content added regularly in 2014, we hope to double these numbers as well.

2013 Production highlights include:

- “Founded by Chance, Sustained by Courage” The Brooklyn Project. This 30-minute short film is available through the ISAS YouTube channel and will have public showings throughout 2014. It presents ISAS excavations in Brooklyn, Illinois during construction of the new Mississippi River Bridge and showcases how those excavations reveal its past as the first incorporated majority-black town in the United States.
- Installation of a new highway archaeology display in IDOT District 8 headquarters in Collinsville. The exhibit focuses on archaeological investigations resulting from the construction of the New Mississippi River Bridge and interstate realignments.



Curation

Stewardship of ISAS collections continues to be the primary mission of ISAS Curation staff. Currently, ISAS holds about 20,500 curation-sized boxes/cubic feet of artifacts—90 percent from IDOT projects—and 1,139 linear feet of documents. Curation manages more than 13,000 square feet of long-term storage space in Champaign County (1) on the UIUC Campus at the Nuclear Physics Lab, (2) in the Rantoul warehouse—old and new facilities and, (3) at the Killarney Research Annex. Field station storage amounts to about 7,000 square feet.

Approximately 10,500 boxes have been moved in the past 10 years. Transfers of major materials, mostly generated by transportation projects, include:

- 550 boxes accessioned in 2003 (Department of Anthropology) and moved from Lincoln Hall to the Nuclear Physics Lab
- 1,500 boxes accessioned in 2005 (Center for American Archeology) and moved from western Illinois to Champaign
- 6,000 boxes and shelving moved from the campus warehouse to the Rantoul warehouse in 2010
- 120 boxes of FAP 310 materials moved to the Rantoul warehouse in March 2011
- 280 boxes from Springfield accessioned in 2011 and moved to the Rantoul warehouse
- 1,900 boxes of Janey B. Goode artifacts moved in 2012–2013 into the Killarney Annex in Urbana

In 2013, ISAS acquired new metal artifact cabinets for our high-security room, replacing older cabinets that were not as space-efficient. With this storage upgrade, ISAS will have additional space for donated collections.

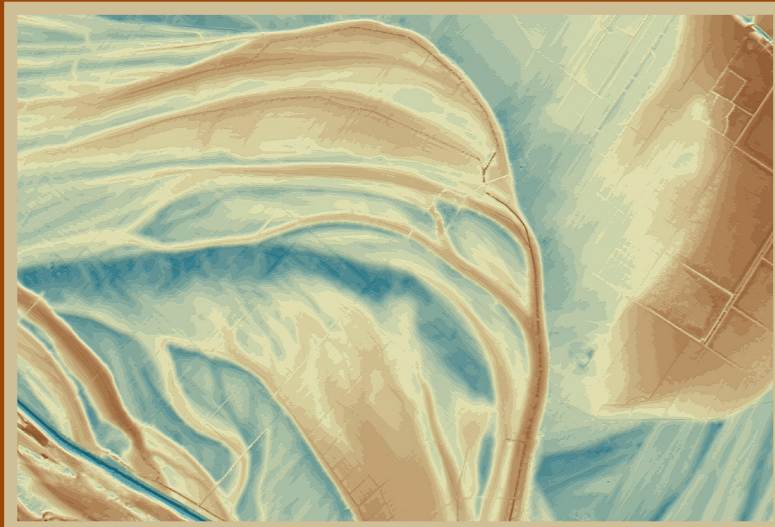
An important aspect of collections management is artifact conservation, whether preservation of perishable materials (e.g., uncarbonized seeds and textiles) or handling artifact recovery after water or fire damage. In May, staff attended the Illinois Collections Preservation Network burn recovery workshop at the Illinois Fire Service Institute, which included a controlled burn of sample artifacts and documents.

A final report on collections needs was submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities in 2013 for completion of an NEH Grant awarded to ISAS in 2012. This allowed for the purchase of three additional climate monitors to safeguard ISAS collections.

A Building Emergency Action Plan (BEAP) for the NPL was written and implemented in 2013 in collaboration with the University of Illinois Division of Research Safety. All employees have access to (and new employees are required to read) the BEAP, as well as all chemical and biological safety documents and procedures.



GIS Laboratory



Digital Terrain Model, portion of Mississippi River floodplain, Monroe County.

The ISAS GIS Lab provides spatial, cartographic, and site modeling support to ISAS. Located in the main program offices on the UIUC campus, the lab houses four workstations, a large format plotter, and a large format scanner. We also assist with field collection of spatial data through use of GPS receivers and Electronic Total Stations. The electronic field data is integrated with other site and/or project specific data (e.g., feature maps, ROW plans, aerial photography, remote sensed data) to create site- and project-specific GIS databases. These are used in the spatial analysis of sites and projects and to create figures for use in publications.

IDOT Project Notification System management continued for 2013. Projects received by the ISAS Statewide Survey Division are summarized and forwarded to the GIS Lab where an information packet is generated specific to each project. The packet consists of project location maps and a summary of nearby mortuary-related archaeological sites (contained in the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites). This information is then uploaded to the PNS for Tribal representatives, ISAS field archaeologists, and other State and Federal agency staff.

The GIS lab also provides program-wide access to the state archaeological site file database. The archaeological sites database is maintained and provided to ISAS by the Illinois State Museum (ISM). Once received by ISAS, the data is formatted into a GIS program for use by ISAS staff. The GIS Lab also maintains the Illinois Inventory of Burial Sites, created during 2003–2004. As the name implies, it contains the locations and attribute data of known historic and prehistoric archaeological burial and mound sites located within Illinois. This dataset is continually updated and currently contains over 3,100 records. As part of the PNS system, ISAS field crews revisit known IIBS sites and update the master database with current conditions and site status. The IHPA Burial Coordinator and approved researchers can access the data via a web browser as either a traditional tabular database or a new GIS web application.

Using LiDAR data, made available through the Illinois Height Modernization Program, ISAS has begun to re-inventory and assess the condition of Illinois' 9,500+ prehistoric mounds. LiDAR data is processed to produce highly detailed, spatially accurate digital terrain models. Burial mounds and other archaeological landscape modifications can be identified and the information used to update the IIBS. Mounds are protected under Illinois State law, so their locations and conditions are invaluable to preservation groups and agencies tasked with protecting these resources without impeding development.

Faunal Laboratory

The Faunal Laboratory is responsible for the identification, analysis, and interpretation of prehistoric and historic faunal assemblages from archaeological sites across Illinois. Faunal material—consisting of bone, teeth, antler, fish scale, mollusk shell, and eggshell—provides important information on past diet, animal exploitation and procurement strategies, habitat use and resource availability, seasonality, and butchering practices. In addition to the preparation of reports based on analysis of material collected in the course of IDOT projects, both past and present, the lab undertakes the maintenance and development of the ISAS faunal comparative collection at the Killarney Research Annex.

The Faunal Lab analyzed thousands of faunal remains from over two-dozen ar-

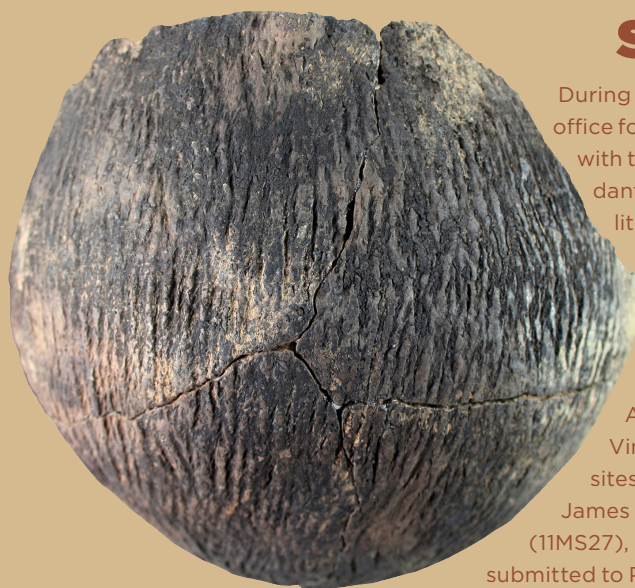
chaeological sites identified through IDOT projects. Most of these sites are located in IDOT Districts 4, 6, and 8, with several assemblages obtained from sites in IDOT Districts 1 and 5. In 2013, fourteen site assemblages were completely analyzed and reports were written in preparation for final publication. Another ten assemblages are currently undergoing faunal analysis or report preparation. While most of these assemblages are from prehistoric and historic sites identified during recent or ongoing IDOT highway projects, the Faunal Lab continues to fully analyze

zooarchaeological remains obtained during IDOT-related excavations conducted over the past five decades. The data obtained from these faunal assemblages provide important information on the prehistoric and historic inhabitants of Illinois.



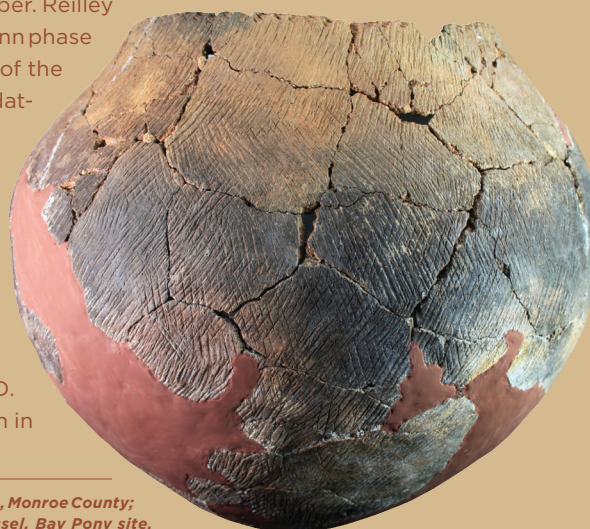
Special Projects

During 2013, Special Projects personnel at the ISAS main office focused on the analysis of multiple sites associated with the FAP 310 project in Madison County and attendant report preparation. Analysis was performed on lithic material from the Reif (11MS1004), Tena Deye (11MS769), and Vasey (11MS639) sites. Analysis and write-up was also conducted on the Husted (11MS1960) site, another Sponemann phase occupation in the Vaughn Branch uplands. Special Projects undertook preparation of three FAP 310 ATSRs, which report the results of testing on the Swinging Vine (11MS1998), Long Haul (11MS1956), and James (11MS638) sites. The Swinging Vine ATSR was finished but will await completion of the James and Long Haul ATSRs for submission. Draft Technical Reports for the Reilley (11MS27), Bay Pony (11MS477), and Grove (11MS89) sites were submitted to Production in December. Reilley



is a 495-feature Late Woodland Sponemann phase occupation situated in the Vaughn Branch Upland Locality at the north end of the American Bottom. Bay Pony and Grove also have Sponemann components, dating to circa cal A.D. 650.

Special Projects submitted the Fish Lake (11MO608) site report to Production in 2013. Fish Lake was excavated in 2007 as part of the Columbia Interchange project located in the south-central portion of the American Bottom. This site represents a large, multi-year Late Woodland Patrick phase settlement with over 700 pits and houses, dating to A.D. 650–900. Special Projects was also involved in editing the Rosewood site report. Rosewood (11S639) is the type site for the Rosewood phase, an Initial Late Woodland phase, dating to cal A.D. 350–450. The site was identified during subdivision construction in the 1970s, east of Belleville.



(Top left) Ceramic vessel, Bay Pony site, Madison County; (Top right) Arrowheads, Fish Lake site, Monroe County; (Bottom left) Bone fish hook, Fish Lake site, Monroe County; (Bottom right) Reconstructed vessel, Bay Pony site, Madison County.



Office of the Illinois State Archaeologist

The establishment of the Illinois State Archaeologist under Public Act 098-0346 effectively created, for the first time, a state-level position to advocate for the public importance of the archaeological record in Illinois. The State Archaeologist serves as the authoritative spokesperson on matters of archaeological fact and policy for ISAS, PRI, and the State of Illinois. Additionally, it is the responsibility of this office to provide current information on the results of archaeological-related research and scientific inquiries to the public at large, communities, scientists, industry, and government agencies. The duties of the State Archaeologist have been gathered together under the umbrella of the Office of the Illinois State Archaeologist (OISA). These responsibilities fall under the rubric of Preservation, Data Collection and Management, Education, and Research.

- **Preservation:** OISA works with municipalities—park districts, government agencies, private non-profit organizations, developers and the business community, land trusts and local historical organizations—to help identify and evaluate archaeological sites and cultural landscapes under their charge and to provide them with technical assistance in planning for these resources' long-term management and preservation. Recent efforts have assisted local groups in preserving significant mound groups in northwestern Illinois.
- **Data collection and management:** A major responsibility of the state scientific survey is to serve as a repository of knowledge of Illinois' rich resources and to serve as a clearinghouse to disseminate that information to other agencies of state government, professional archaeologists, educators, developers, and others. OISA retains and manages numerous databases including information on site records, inventories of protected burial sites, and nearly 20,000 archaeological reports, as well as a comprehensive records and photographic archive and database (with both paper and electronic/internet components). OISA also serves as a major repository for State of Illinois collections from over 5,000 sites containing over 3,000,000 archaeological artifacts, and is responsible for their continued conservation and curation for future generations.
- **Education:** OISA participates in and conducts programs such as the Prairie Research Institute Naturally Illinois Expo, avocational education and outreach, in-school programs, artifact identification sessions, museum exhibits, and public and professional lectures. Our professional educational efforts also reach out to municipalities, park districts, and other governmental agencies to keep them abreast of legislative changes and programs, regulatory information, and cultural resources best practices approaches.
- **Research:** OISA engages in research activities, including sponsoring, directing, and conducting research into the archaeology of the state. These activities are generally managed under the umbrella of ISAS' Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials program. Research activities are diverse ranging from archaeological excavations at a newly discovered War of 1812 fort and an eighteenth century French fort, the search for Illinois' earliest African-American settlement, stable isotope research on prehistoric diet and migration, and early maize domestication. Research is also conducted targeting issues that have direct economic impacts on Illinois' citizens such modeling archaeological site locations, locating burial sites, and preservation. A major emphasis of OISA is encouraging "Smart Development" that allows preservationists and developers to cooperate in achieving their goals.



(Above) Lithic assessment, Forest Preserve District of Cook County.

(Below) Indentations in lead musket musket balls recovered from the early nineteenth century Buckman Flats site (11KX271) in Knox County are thought to be caused by human teeth. Historical accounts describe ammunition being held in the mouth while riding, enabling the rider to spit musket balls into the gun barrel while leaving his hands free to hold the gun or control the horse. ATAM and WIFS crew tested this theory using dental wax and observing that very similar indentations were created when wax balls were held in the side of the mouth by the premolars and molars.

(Opposite top) Strontium isotope analysis of human teeth has identified Mississippian immigrants at Cahokia. The graph's shaded area represents the local strontium isotope range for the American Bottom as derived from strontium isotope ratios of teeth from small, non-migratory archaeological fauna from the region. If people living at Cahokia were consuming local food/water resources, strontium isotope ratios of their tooth enamel should reflect that of the animals living in the same vicinity. As this graph shows, most individuals have strontium isotope ratios that fall within the 'local range' for the American Bottom suggesting they were local to the region. However, at least one-third of the individuals analyzed have strontium isotope ratios that fall outside of the American Bottom range, suggesting they were immigrants to Cahokia. These ratios indicate that people came to Cahokia from multiple places. Future ISAS research will try to identify potential places of origin for the 'immigrants' at Cahokia by establishing the 'local range' for sites and regions known from archaeological evidence (e.g., materials, ceramic styles, etc.) to have interacted with Cahokia.

(Opposite center and bottom) Collecting personal histories and backyard excavation, Brooklyn annual Juneteenth Celebration, St. Clair County.



Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials Program

The Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials program (ATAM) is the archaeological sciences research arm of the Illinois State Archaeological Survey. Our mission is to promote and facilitate interdisciplinary research between archaeology and the natural and physical sciences, and the social sciences and humanities within the Prairie Research Institute and the University of Illinois.

A number of projects/inquiries were undertaken by ATAM staff in-house or in collaboration with researchers from around North America:

- Strontium isotope and stable isotope analysis of Mound 72 burials at Cahokia—sampling and analysis ongoing
- aDNA analysis of Janey B. Goode (11S1232) and East St. Louis (11S706) Mississippians
- SEM (scanning electron microscope) analysis of fungal stained bone from archaeological, anatomical, and curated collections completed
- DNA analysis of Janey B. Goode dogs—tooth samples provided
- Tooth marks on lead musket balls—experiment with chew-marks on dental wax
- Shell source of Atlantic coast historic beads—research design discussed
- Stable isotope analysis of human tooth from Splatsin, British Columbia, Canada completed—AMS date pending
- Stable isotope and strontium analysis of human teeth from the Schild site in Greene County—samples obtained and analysis pending

In 2013, two ATAM Student Mini-Grants were presented to UIUC Department of Anthropology students Jessica Harrison for *Analysis of Carbonate Temper in Prehispanic Maya Pottery from Central Belize* and to Kelsey Witt for *Ancient DNA Analysis of Late Woodland Dogs from Janey B. Goode*.

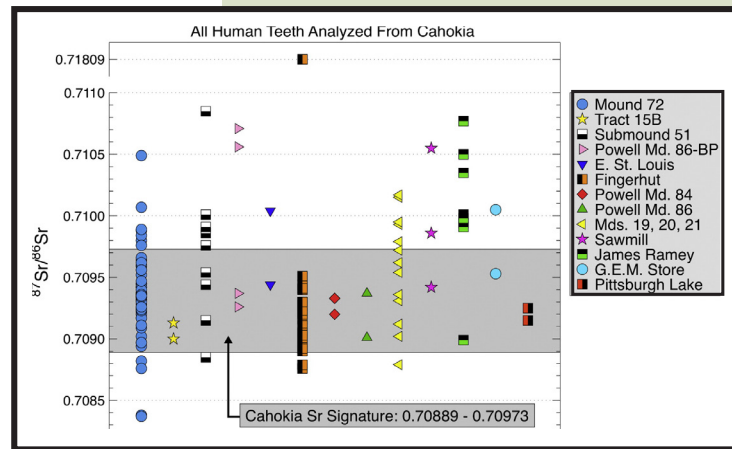
Brooklyn Public Engagement Program

Brooklyn, Illinois was America's first majority black town to officially incorporate. Following platting in 1837, many freed and former slaves settled there to form a refuge community. Since 2008, ISAS staff have partnered with the town's historical society and community leaders to form the Brooklyn Public Engagement Program. The goals of the project, as defined by the people of Brooklyn, are: (1) historic preservation; identifying, preserving, and marking historic sites and structures; and recording oral histories; (2) increasing recognition and appreciation of Brooklyn's history by residents and outsiders; generating positive press coverage; and nominating the town to the National Register of Historic Places; and (3) heritage-based community development.

In January 2013, Survey Director and State Archaeologist Dr. Thomas Emerson traveled to Leicester, United Kingdom to present a paper on ISAS' volunteer efforts at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, exposing an international audience to the historical significance of the town for the first time.

Later in 2013, an application nominating the town's Quinn Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church to be listed in the National Park Service's (NPS) Network to Freedom was submitted by ISAS and approved by the NPS. Quinn Chapel is one of the earliest AME churches in the state. The church was an early, integral part of Brooklyn's antebellum community, as well as an acknowledged stop on the Underground Railroad. The Reverend William Paul Quinn originally founded the church in the home of Brooklyn's matriarch, "Mother" Priscilla Baltimore.

ISAS volunteers from the Central and American Bottom Field Stations supported the historical society's *Juneteenth Celebration*, June 28–29, 2013. Activities included an archaeological survey, consisting of posthole testing on one previously untested lot in the town. In addition, ISAS staff documented the memories of past and present Brooklyn residents by filming live interviews and scanning old photographs, yearbooks, and photographs. Some of the footage from the event was incorporated into a mini-documentary on the project that was funded by a \$1,000 grant awarded by the University of Illinois Office of Public Engagement in 2012.



“
This extensive public outreach disseminates information to many different areas, using many different media, and is integral to not only their mission but to maintaining a high level of public trust.
**—2013 FHWA-IDOT
 Archaeology Program
 Process Review**
 ”





(Above) Indian Hill Manor and Farm
National Register Historic District overlooking
the Kishwaukee River.

(Below 1) Excavations at the Kolmer site.

(Below 2) Roasting pit at the Kolmer site.

(Below 3) "Bellarmine" jug recovered from the Kolmer site.



Forest Preserve District of Cook County

In 2013, ISAS partnered with two Prairie Research Institute sister surveys, the Illinois Natural History Survey and Illinois State Water Survey, to create a comprehensive plan for the management of natural and archaeological resources within the 69,000 acres comprising the Forest Preserve District of Cook County (FPDCC). While Forest Preserve holdings represent approximately 11 percent of Cook County, the Forest Preserve contains nearly half of the 1,000+ sites recorded to date in the county. Forest Preserve parcels are also coincident with the most culturally sensitive landscapes in Cook County—the last remaining relatively undeveloped parcels present along waterways and wetlands, within what is otherwise a densely urban county containing the nation's third largest city. The Northern Illinois Field Station is gathering and digitizing a wide variety of relevant information, assessing site and

landscape preservation needs, and articulating these management concerns with those of natural resource scientists and affected constituents. The final Plan will be completed by December 2014 and will include recommendations for implementation beginning in 2015.

Smeja Homestead Foundation

As a result of previous surveys and testing of the Johns Mounds Group (11WO3) for the Smeja Homestead Foundation, Inc., ISAS continues to develop a cultural resource management program that will assist in research and preservation of archaeological sites located on this non-profit's lands. This program was initiated in 2013 with a cultural resource inventory that identified 68 archaeological sites around the Rock and Kishwaukee River confluence. Seven of these sites are on foundation properties and include 2 prehistoric mound groups, 2 site areas related to a late prehistoric village at the confluence, and 3 prehistoric lithic scatters along the bluff tops. The centerpiece of the foundation's holdings is the Indian Hill Manor and Farm National Register Historic District. In the summer of 2013, ISAS completed a survey on the manor grounds that identified surface depressions and associated subsurface features dating to the early to mid-nineteenth century. Documentary research located an 1839 village plat map of Kishwaukee, a town established in the mid-1830s and abandoned by the 1850s, which corresponds to features identified during the survey. The resulting report recommended avoidance of these features during tree planting. An ongoing management plan is under development.

Colonial Heritage Program

The Colonial Heritage Program (CHP) was established by the Illinois State Archaeological Survey in 2005. This research and education-based program is designed to actively define, record, investigate, and preserve Colonial-era archaeological sites; to synthesize these remains with the written record of the era; to respond to extant descendant communities' awareness and valuation of these resources; and to provide interpretive publications and programs for both scholars and the general public.

As part of the ongoing research conducted by the CHP, Robert Mazrim and Dr. Duane Esarey joined Dr. Margaret Kimball Brown and a small crew of volunteers at the Kolmer site in Randolph County. The site represents one of only three colonial-era villages occupied by the Illinois tribes in the vicinity of Fort de Chartres. Although the site was discovered over 40 years ago, the fall 2013 excavations were the first to be conducted there. The crew investigated the remains of a massive roasting pit, probably used by the Michigamea band of the Illinois sometime during the early eighteenth century. Three layers of carbonized mulberry logs were found neatly stacked at the base of the pit, and a fragment of a late seventeenth century stoneware "bellarmine" jug was recovered from the fill.

Private Collection Documentation

ISAS staff continued a long-term enterprise focused on recording artifacts held in private collections and documenting the locations of sites from which these artifacts originate. These efforts, centered on areas of active or frequent transportation infrastructure improvements, contribute to our understanding of prehistoric land use patterns in and around

project study corridors. The value of such knowledge lies both in the interpretation of resources recovered and optimally in the planning stage of transportation projects as well. Our researchers, led by Steve Boles, contributed hundreds of volunteer hours, documented nearly fifty collections, and added thousands of artifacts to our permanent database.

Naturally Illinois Expo

ISAS staff volunteered for the 2013 Naturally Illinois Expo hosted by the Prairie Research Institute and the University of Illinois. This event highlights ongoing research in each of the State Surveys and represents one of the largest community outreach efforts undertaken by the Prairie Research Institute. Popular ISAS exhibits included a simulated excavation with 'features'—dog burial, prehistoric trash pit, part of a prehistoric house, and historic privy—and excavation tools used by archaeologists, sand boxes with unprovenienced artifacts for children to 'excavate', Illinois fauna with animal bones and replica bone and antler tools and games, an updated rock art exhibit, a flint-knapping demonstration, and 'Let's Draw an Artifact' where visitors can try their hand at artifact illustration. New this year were two exhibits focusing on prehistoric and historic food use, an activity where visitors could reconstruct a ceramic vessel, and a poster summarizing ISAS efforts to document private collections in East Central Illinois.

Public Engagement

Education and public outreach efforts are an important part of ISAS. Under the guidance of the Illinois State Archaeologist, Dr. Thomas E. Emerson, ISAS researchers are involved in a wide variety of activities throughout Illinois, not limited to:

- participation in Archaeology Day events,
- presentations to school groups,
- lectures to college students and community groups,
- archaeological exhibits for regional museums and IDOT,
- interviews with reporters from national and local print, radio and television media.

Researchers also identify artifacts for the general public, volunteering at public events as well as documenting larger private collections. Information from these collections is frequently used by ISAS for IDOT-related investigation and research. Many of these outreach efforts are completed by ISAS staff on a volunteer basis, evenings and weekends. The continuing efforts on the part of the staff to dedicate their personal time to education and preservation is the driving force behind many of these successful endeavors.

ISAS also participated in the first Prairie Research Institute Summer Camp for high school students. For one week, campers met with researchers from each of the state surveys. The goal of the camp is to expose students to the wide variety of research conducted by the Institute staff and provides them with ideas for possible science careers. ISAS' theme was food and the environment. In the morning, ISAS Paleoethnobotanist Mary Simon presented a slideshow about prehistoric plant use followed by hands-on experience with identification of prehistoric plants through microscopes. Mary King, Rosie Blewitt, and Leighann Calentine assisted with the identification. The afternoon session focused on the importance of faunal remains in reconstructing diet and environment. After a short presentation, ISAS Faunal Analyst Steve Kuehn worked with the students as they sorted and documented a collection of fauna. Jolene Kuehn assisted Steve during the hands-on portion of the activity. Plans to participate in the 2014 summer program are ongoing.

<http://www.isas.illinois.edu/index.shtml>



1,000,000+	Total artifacts recorded from MRB excavations
Hours spent informing and engaging the public	2,580
1,290	Hours ISAS staff spent volunteering free time
Number of people reached with ISAS efforts	16,000
84	ISAS staff members who volunteer
Collector artifacts added to the ISAS database	1,000+

Chenoweth Exhibit

Western Illinois Museum

In the fall of 2013, ISAS personnel partnered with the Western Illinois Museum of Macomb to design, construct, and install an exhibit highlighting the IDOT-funded excavation of the Chenoweth site in McDonough County, which was investigated as part of the expansion of US 336 between Macomb and Quincy. In addition to filling three display cases with a diverse array of artifacts affiliated with the Middle Archaic time period and two nineteenth century farmsteads, photomontages and a poster were designed for the exhibit. ISAS personnel promoted the exhibit in radio and newspaper interviews. The exhibit was extensively publicized through various social media outlets, including a short YouTube video. A sandbox archaeological dig for grade school-age children is planned for the exhibit's completion in February 2014. A lecture on the site's history and artifact assemblages for the general public is also planned.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adams, Brian

- 2013 *Across the Prairie: Archaeological Resources Along the Chicago to St. Louis High Speed Rail Corridor*, Technical Report No. 142. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Baltus, Melissa R.

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11CK284 (Joe Louis Site) for the Cal-Sag Channel Trail, 127th Street at Cal-Sag to Burnham Greenway Trail, Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 429. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Betzenhauser, Alleen, Robert Mazrim, and Mark C. Branstner

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11PY198 (Perrackson Site) for the FAP 42, IL 13/127 Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 417. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Boyd, Timothy, and David J. Nolan

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at 11HE460 (Geirtz Site) for the US 34 Biggsville Bypass Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 434. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at 11HE471(EnBeSee Site) for the US 34 Biggsville Bypass Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 422. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HE472 (Brokaws Brook Site) for the US 34 Biggsville Bypass Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 421. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Branstner, Mark C., Robert N. Hickson, and Steven R. Kuehn

- 2011 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11ST241 (Marks Creek I) for the FAP 310/US 67 Borrow 1 of 3 Project, Scott County, Illinois*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 340. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Branstner, Mark C., David J. Nolan, and Robert N. Hickson

- 2012 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11BR429 (Excelsior Site), for the Brown County Wetland Mitigation Bank Project, Brown County, Illinois*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 277. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Bryant, Paula

- 2011 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WI3630 for the Interstate-55 Improvements Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 391. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Douglas, Amanda, and Philip G. Millhouse

- 2011 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11K971 (White Gates Site) for the Stearns Road Bridge Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 392. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Durst, Patrick

- 2009 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MS1587 (Esufer Site) for the Mississippi River Bridge Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 324. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Edwards, Jennifer, and David J. Nolan

- 2012 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MD1327 (Nelson North Site) for the FAP 315/ Macomb Bypass, Mainline over W. Adams/N. 1250th Street*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 390. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HE476 (Weir Site) for the US 34 Biggsville Bypass Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 423. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HE534 (Bernard Galbraith Site) for the US 34 Biggsville Bypass Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 430. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11HE535 (June Galbraith Site) for the US 34 Biggsville Bypass Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 435. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MD1227 (Camelback Site) for the FAP 315/ IL 336 Macomb Bypass Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 433. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Emerson, Thomas E.

- 2013 I Love Archaeology Because . . . *The SAA Archaeological Record*, Vol. 13(3):27-28.
- 2013 Re-envisioning Cahokia: It is Bigger than You Think! *Illinois Antiquity* 48(2):1-3.
- 2013 The Allure of the Exotic: Reexamining the Use of Local and Distant Pipestone Quarries in Ohio Hopewell Pipe Caches. (Thomas E. Emerson, Kenneth B. Farnsworth, Sarah U. Wiseman, and Randall E. Hughes). *American Antiquity* 78(1):48-67.
- 2013 A Mississippian Conflagration at East St. Louis and Its Political-Historical Implications. (T. Pauketat, A. Fortier, S. Alt, T. Emerson). *Journal of Field Archaeology* 38(3):210-226.

Evans, Madeleine G., Brenda E. Beck, and Patrick Durst

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11MS1998 (Swinging Vine Site) for the FAP-310 Highway Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 385. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Evans, Madeleine G., and Andrew C. Fortier

- 2013 The Jack's Reef Horizon: Its Arrival and Distribution During the Late Woodland Period in Illinois. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 41:193-220.

Fishel, Richard L.

- 2012 *Archaeological Investigations at 11HA955 (Hutson View Site) for the FAP 685/IL 96 Culvert Replacement (SN 034-0050) Project*. Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 418. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

IL 102 Bridge Over Rock Creek Kankakee County

In the spring of 2013, Phase II archaeological investigations were conducted at prehistoric/historic sites 11KA182 and 11KA232 in conjunction with the replacement of the IL 102 bridge over Rock Creek in Kankakee River State Park (IDOT Sequence No. 15290), and to document 11KA636, a partially completed millstone on the creek bank immediately north of the bridge. The unfinished millstone was extensively documented through mapping, measured drawing, and extensive photography. The stone is still attached to limestone bedrock on the west bank of Rock Creek, directly beneath IL 102 bridge. It measures approximately 2.0 m in diameter and is rough-shaped into a disc with a series of 28 horizontal drill holes around the perimeter at ca. 20 cm intervals. The purpose of these holes is to assist with the detachment of the stone from bedrock. Several mills were built in this area during the 1800s. The remains of Yost sawmill are still visible on the east side of Kankakee River State Park. Other mills known to have existed in the area include one financed by Dr. Hiram Todd in 1842 and the Altorf mill, built in the 1850s in the town of Altorf and financed by Isaac Fred Markle. A historic plat map from 1883 depicts "an old mill" approximately three-quarters of a mile upstream on Rock Creek from the millstone location, and it is possible the stone was being prepared for this mill.



(Top) Twenty-eight horizontal drill holes displayed around the perimeter.
(Bottom) Measuring the unfinished millstone.

- 2013 *Archaic Occupations at White Bend: Helton, Falling Springs, and Hemphill Horizons of the LaMoine Valley, Hancock County, Illinois.* Research Report 29. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *An Overview of the Weaver Variant in the LaMoine Valley of West-Central Illinois.* *Illinois Archaeology* 25:162-190.

Fishel, Richard L. (editor and contributor)

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Bell's Terrace: A Lithic Workshop and Habitation in the LaMoine Valley of McDonough County, Illinois.* Technical Report No. 140. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Archaic Occupations at White Bend: Helton, Falling Springs, and Hemphill Horizons of the LaMoine Valley, Hancock County, Illinois.* Technical Report No. 131. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Woodland Habitations in the Interior of Western Illinois: A View from White Bend.* Research Report 30. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.
- 2013 *Woodland Occupations at White Bend: Late Middle Woodland, Weaver, and Late Late Woodland of the LaMoine Valley, Hancock County, Illinois.* Technical Report No. 137. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Fishel, Richard L., and Kjersti E. Emerson (editors and contributors)

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Buffalo Chip: Woodland Habitations on the Frontier of Morgan County, Illinois.* Technical Report No. 150. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Fortier, Andrew C.

- 2013 *The Egan Site: A Massey Phase and White Hall Phase Campsite in Western Illinois.* Illinois State Archaeological Research Reports No. 25. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Fricker, Ian C., Mark C. Branstner, Daniel R. Smith, and Matthew E. Cross

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11CH591 for FAP 808/IL 130 High Cross Road, Windsor Road to University Avenue Project, Champaign County, Illinois.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 426. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Fricker, Ian C., Daniel R. Smith, Matthew E. Cross, and Mark C. Branstner

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11ML627 for the TR135/2125N SN 057-4926 Bridge over Crooked Creek to CH 21 (2600E) Roadway Widening Project.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 428. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Galloy, Joseph, Steve Boles, Lenna Nash, and Charles O. Witty

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WM80 (Broglio Site) for the FAU 903/FAU 9588, Herrin to Johnston City Blacktop Project.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 425. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Geraci Peter J., Philip G. Millhouse, and Paula J. Porubcan

- 2012 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11K97 (Gopher Site) for the Fox River Bridges-Stearns Road Corridor.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 394. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Mallo, Andrew L., and David J Nolan

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at 11MD1003 (Woodbooger Hollow Site) for the Macomb Bypass Project.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 431. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Millhouse, Philip G.

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11OG279 for the Illinois Route 2 Improvements Project.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 427. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Pauketat, Timothy R., Andrew C. Fortier, Susan M. Alt, and Thomas E. Emerson

- 2013 *A Mississippian Conflagration at East St. Louis and Its Political-Historical Implications.* *Journal of Field Archaeology*, Vol. 38, No. 3:210-226.

Smith, Daniel Ray, Matthew E. Cross, Steven R. Kuehn, and Mark C. Branstner

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11CH341 for the FAP 813/Olympian Drive, Apollo Drive to Lincoln Avenue, Addendum A Project.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 417. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Witty, Charles O.

- 2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Site 11WM328 (Shannon Site) for the FAU 903/FAU 9588, Herrin to Johnston City Blacktop Project.* Archaeological Testing Short Report No. 424. Illinois State Archaeological Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.





Douglas Jackson

Douglas Jackson retired in the summer of 2013. Doug had previously worked on a variety of archaeological projects as an archaeological technician for FAI-270 Project testing (1977), later as a surveyor for the Wood River Survey (1978–1979), then as a field supervisor for the FAI-270 Project, and finally as an analyst and co-author for the FAI-270 Site Report Series. In 1980, he worked for Charles Bareis at the University of Illinois, conducting surveys and testing at various locations in Illinois until 1985 when he was transferred to the FAI-255 5.8 mile Extension Project. There, he directed several large site excavations. Between 1985–1988, he worked as a 5.8 Mile Extension analyst and report author. From 1991–1995, Doug participated in the first stages of the FAP 310 Project. He directed multiple investigations at sites in both floodplain and upland settings. Eventually he returned to Urbana to complete report obligations. In 1999–2000, he helped supervise IDOT excavations at the northside portion of the East St. Louis Mound Center Project. Following this, he moved north to Hoxie Farm in the south Chicago area where he supervised excavations from 2001–2003. After intervening years of analysis and writing, Doug agreed to supervise excavations at the ongoing New Mississippi River Bridge Project in East St. Louis. Post-retirement, ISAS is fortunate to have Doug part-time authoring reports and as an in-house Illinois archaeology resource.

Dr. Duane Esarey was hired as Assistant Director of Special Projects during the spring of 2013. He is presently headquartered at the main program office in Champaign. He will be working under the direct supervision of current Special Projects Director Dr. Andrew Fortier, but he has also been involved in several projects under the oversight of the Director, Dr. Thomas Emerson. In 2013, his primary responsibility was to oversee the analysis of the East St. Louis New Mississippi River Bridge Project. He has been instrumental in establishing teams of analysts working at the Wood River Field Station and monitoring their work. Duane has several decades of archaeological and administrative experience in western Illinois. He received his doctorate from the University of North Carolina in 2013. Several years prior to 2013 he had worked at Dickson Mounds Museum in western Illinois.



Dr. Duane Esarey



Dr. Sarah Wisseman

Dr. Sarah Wisseman retired as Director of the Ancient Technologies and Archaeological Materials Program in May 2013. Sarah joined ATAM in 1986 as a Post-Doc Research Associate, becoming Assistant Director for the Program in 1988. In 1993 Dr. Wisseman became Director of ATAM, a position she held for over 20 years. Under Sarah's leadership, ATAM continued as an independent, campus-wide, interdisciplinary research program at the University of Illinois—first under the Graduate College and later the Office of the Vice Chancellor of Research—participating in collaborative archaeometric projects with departments, museums and laboratories across campus. In 2003, Sarah shepherded ATAM's move from the OVCR to the Illinois State Archaeological Survey (then ITARP). While Sarah continued ATAM's collaborative work with museums on campus, including continuing work on the Spurlock Mummy Project utilizing advanced imaging technology, her move to ISAS brought many exciting research opportunities and projects to ISAS focusing on questions relevant to Illinois archaeology—most prominent perhaps was the application of portable infrared spectroscopy (PIMA) to sourcing Midwestern pipestones. She has also applied her expertise to questions of ceramic manufacture and conservation, residue analysis and compositional analyses, and she has facilitated research on lithic and bone tool production and use-wear analysis. Sarah has organized ceramic and X-ray fluorescence workshops for archaeologists and geologists on campus, and one-day conferences on Science in Archaeology at UIUC that built collaborative relationships within UIUC. Sarah has been instrumental in the continuation of ATAM and in encouraging and facilitating the use of archaeometric techniques by ISAS staff on a variety of projects. Sarah has not really left since she continues on a volunteer basis to reconstruct ceramic vessels and to advise us on issues in archaeometry.

Claire Dappert was hired as the Historical Archaeologist for the American Bottom Field Station in 2013. She first began working for the Illinois State Archaeological Survey as a lab technician in 1999 while enrolled in the Department of Anthropology, UIUC. In 2001, she transferred to ISAS' Western Illinois Survey Division, participating in numerous Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations across Illinois. In 2004, Claire pursued a master's degree in Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology at East Carolina University. During this time she participated in maritime archaeology projects in the Carolinas as well as the Great Lakes. She subsequently pursued a doctoral degree at Flinders University, Australia, completing a dissertation entitled *The US-China Trade: Capitalism, Consumption and Consumer Identity*. While working on her Ph.D., she was a part-time lecturer in the Department of Archaeology and dove numerous shipwreck sites throughout Australia. She also participated in Sydney Cove shipwreck survivors' camp excavations on Preservation Island, Tasmania. Upon her return to the US in late 2009, she worked as a staff archaeologist at the former Salisbury Research Laboratory. In 2011, she was appointed as Associate Researcher in the Department of Anthropology at Indiana University, running concurrently with her position at ISAS. In her ABFS position, she oversees the analysis of the historic component of the New Mississippi River Bridge Project.



Dr. Claire Dappert

Central Office

209 Nuclear Physics Lab
23 E. Stadium Drive
Champaign, IL 61820
217-244-4244
Dr. Thomas E. Emerson - Director
Janice Pankey — Business Manager
Cathy Cunningham — Assistant Office Manager

Special Projects

Dr. Andrew Fortier — Associate Director, Special Projects
Dr. Duane Esarey — Assistant Director, Special Projects
Doug Jackson — Senior Research Archaeologist
Madeleine Evans — Senior Lithic Analyst
Alexey Zelin — Ceramic Analyst
Kjersti Emerson — Ceramic Analyst
Adam Tufano — Lithic Analyst
Brenda Beck — Lithic Analyst

Historical Archaeology Lab

Mark Branstner — Senior Historical Archaeologist
Matt Cross — Staff Archaeologist
Veronica Hemrich — Historical Lab Assistant

Archaeobotany Laboratory

Mary Simon — Senior Archaeobotanist
Mary King — Archaeobotanist
Leighann Calentine — Archaeobotanist
Kathryn Parker — Archaeobotanist

Killarney Research Annex

726 W. Killarney St.
Urbana, IL 61801
217-607-5283

Bioarchaeology Laboratory

Dr. Kristin Hedman — ATAM Assistant Director/Bioarchaeology Project Coordinator/
Certified Skeletal Analyst
Mary Hynes — Collections Specialist
Lenna Nash, Julie Bukowski, Aimée Carbaugh (Certified Skeletal Analysts)
Laboratory Assistants KRA — Matthew Fort, Jamie Cater, Jolene Kuehn; ABFS —
Katie Leslie, Kat McDonald, Sarah Budai, Clark Sturdevant
Student Lab Technicians KRA — Lauren Cowie, Lorena Schmidt, Sophie Dent,
and graduate students Sarah Baires, Jacob Skousen, Philip Slater

Western Illinois Field Station

1206 W. Jackson St.
Macomb, IL 61455
309-833-3097
604 E. Vandalia
Jacksonville, IL 62650
217-243-9491
David Nolan — Coordinator (Macomb)
Robert Hickson — Assistant Coordinator (Jacksonville)
Richard Fishel — Senior Research Archaeologist (Macomb)
Susan Nolan — Lab and Flotation Lab Supervisor/Office Manager (Macomb)
Jada Zook — Lab Supervisor/Office Manager (Jacksonville)
Trudi Butler — Analytical Assistant
Statewide Surveyors/Crew Chiefs Tim Boyd, Jennifer Edwards, Lauren Fitts,
Bob Monroe, and Jim Pisell
Field and Lab Crew Ben Brown, Merih Ghebrejorgis, Jenny Goldman,
Gene Keithley, Andrew Mallo, Aimee Roberts, Andrea Spencer, Elizabeth Standard,
Diann Sugden, Heather Tanner, Alexis Volner, Mike Welty, and Claude Zimmerman

Northern Illinois Field Station

6810 Forest Hills Road
Loves Park, IL 61111
815-282-0762
Paula Porubcan — Coordinator
Phil Millhouse — Senior Research Archaeologist
Marcia Martinho — Graphic Designer/Illustrator/Photographer
Project Supervisors, Crew Chiefs, Assistant Crew Chiefs Melissa Baltus, Jenny
Benish, Paula Bryant, Amanda Doulgas, Pete Geraci, Ed Jakaitis, Steve Jankiewicz,
and Amber Skupski
Crew Members Troy Belford, Clare Connelly, Colleen Dodge, Nikki Evans, Ben
Holmes, Jenée Gesler, Brian Mrozek, Sonja Peterson, and Katie Schwantes

Central Illinois Field Office

Dale McElrath — Associate Director, Statewide Survey
Dr. Brian Adams — Assistant Director, Statewide Survey
Wendy French — Archaeological Projects Coordinator
Dr. Thomas Loebel — Cultural Resource Coordinator
Dan Smith — District Archaeologist
Statewide Surveyors/Crew Chiefs Michael Barnes and Spencer Skadden
Crew Members Dani Frank, Jess Haglund, Susan Kooiman,
Emma Meyer, and Ali Huber

Production

Mike Lewis — Senior Production Manager/Network Administrator
Linda Alexander — Graphic Designer/Illustrator/Photographer
Corinne Carlson — Production Coordinator
Sarah Boyer — Media Coordinator
Angie Patton — Media Coordinator
Rose Smith — Production Assistant

GIS Laboratory

Mike Farkas — GIS/GPS Coordinator
Coren Buffington — Archaeological Cartographic Assistant

Curation

Dr. Laura Kozuch — Curator
Stephanie Daniels — Collections Specialist
Kim Wurl — Archaeological Assistant
Zach Gaydos — Curation Assistant/Lithic Analyst

Public Engagement

Eve Hargrave — Public Engagement Coordinator/
Certified Skeletal Analyst

Faunal Laboratory

Steve Kuehn — Faunal Analyst
Jess Haglund — Faunal Lab Assistant

American Bottom Field Station

144C E. Ferguson
Wood River, IL 62095
618-251-3922
Dr. Joseph Galloy — Research Coordinator
Patrick Durst — Senior Research Archaeologist
Dr. Claire Dappert — Historical Research Archaeologist
Charles Witty — District Archaeologist
Miranda Yancey-Bailey — GIS Specialist
Mera Hertel — Graphic Designer/Illustrator/Photographer
Tricia Wright — Office Manager
Tracy Formica-Miller — Lab Coordinator
Kelly Arnold — Cultural Resource Archaeologist
Research Archaeologists Tamira Brennan, Dr. Alleen Betzenhauser,
Brent Lansdell, and Blaine Ensor
Assistant Research Archaeologists Steve Boles, Dwayne Scheid,
Robert Rohe, and Frank Moore
Lois DuMey — Archaeological General Supervisor
Amanda Morrow — Production Assistant
Jim Burns — Senior Crew Chief

Springfield Research Office

at the Illinois State Museum Collections Center
1011 E. Ash St.
Springfield, IL 62703-3500
217-785-0134
Robert Mazrim — Historic Resources Specialist
Ken Farnsworth — Senior Research Editor

A photograph of a person wearing a yellow jacket and a backpack, walking up a long, snow-covered wooden staircase in a forest. The staircase is made of wide wooden planks and is partially covered in snow. The person is walking away from the camera towards the top of the stairs. The forest has many bare trees, and the ground is covered in snow. A large tree trunk is visible on the right side of the frame.

ISAS Mission Statement

The Illinois State Archaeological Survey's mission is to investigate, preserve and interpret the archaeological heritage of Illinois within the contexts of long-term public needs and economic development through our scientific research, landscape preservation, public service, education, and outreach activities.